



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Dos Santos Addresses OAU Summit 4 Jun

*MB0606050091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1913 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the 27th OAU summit in Abuja on 4 June—recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency, honorable OAU chairman, your excellencies the heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to convey to His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni fraternal greetings from the Angolan people, and the recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola of the intelligent and positive manner in which he has conducted the OAU affairs during his tenure.

The OAU summit takes place at a very significant and historic moment for all the peoples of the world. Our continental organization has been an essential and irreplaceable instrument in the struggle against colonial domination and racism, and it has vigorously and successfully fulfilled its mission. The attainment of Namibia's independence in 1990 marked the fall of the last bastion of colonialism, thereby fulfilling the main goals set by the OAU at its founding some three decades ago.

From now on, the African countries will search for a new starting point in order to fulfill their political independence through democratic modernization and development. African peoples neither wish to stay indifferent to those changes nor let social change be the sole responsibility of political elites.

In our countries, which are characterized by a degree of structural weakness, the people have stated their desire for democracy and modernization. The attention of our peoples has been focused on the solution to political and social crisis, and on development. Yet there cannot be development without economic growth, and the latter is not possible without political and social stability. Our main task, therefore, is to contribute to the political and social stability of Africa as a whole.

In Southern Africa, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, member countries have geared themselves up for a new era of peace and political stability. The New York accords have been successfully fulfilled. The accords include the tripartite accord among Angola, Cuba, and South Africa on the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, and on Angolan security, and the bilateral accord between Angola and Cuba on the phased withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces to that country. Those forces helped our country defend itself from foreign aggression.

As a gesture of goodwill and to consolidate peace in Angola and in the region, Angola and Cuba completed the withdrawal of Cuban troops 30 days ahead of the scheduled withdrawal. At its upcoming meeting, the

commission for the verification of the New York accords, which has ceased its mandate, could see itself further utilized as an agency for dialogue and for maintaining security throughout the region if the respective countries so desire.

In Mozambique and Angola, the process of negotiations are under way to settle armed conflicts, and the constitutional foundations for the introduction of a multiparty political system have been laid down. We believe that the multiparty democratic system will contribute to the solution of the serious political and social problems we face and to economic development.

Angola is currently experiencing positive developments. After more than 30 years of war in defense of our sovereignty and territorial integrity, we have finally achieved peace.

After a long and complex process of negotiations between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], under Portuguese mediation and with the participation of the USSR and the United States as observers, a peace accord was reached on 31 May. Military hostilities have now ceased. Measures are currently under way to implement on the ground the cease-fire verification and monitoring mechanisms with effect from 7 June with the assistance of UN monitors.

The government's authority has been recognized. It will continue to lead the country until the holding of general and presidential multiparty elections between September and November 1992. UNITA will become a political party and will carry out its activities in accordance with the law and the agreements reached. This process was possible because the Angolan Government, aware of its historical role and its national and patriotic duties, drafted a program of peace on the basis of national reconciliation. This program provided for the cessation of foreign interference in the Angolan conflict and the introduction of far-reaching changes in our political and economic national system. It provided for the revision of the Constitution and the definition of a judicial framework that would formally guarantee the implementation of a political system based on a multiparty democracy and a market economy.

We are convinced that the peace process will proceed smoothly, inasmuch as it does not only involve the government and UNITA. It involves all the vital forces in Angolan society. What is more, the success of these agreements is guaranteed by the involvement of the Angolan parties, the USSR and the United States, as well as the United Nations. We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all the involved parties, particularly the Portuguese Government, which played an important role of mediator. I would equally like to express the Angolan people's gratitude to the Frontline States and the Committee of the Eight African heads of state who closely followed and always supported

the peace program for Angola, for their contribution and interest toward the restoration of peace in Angola.

Following its role within the framework of the New York agreements and the present peace agreements, I believe that Angola has contributed toward the resolution of existing conflicts on our continent. It is my hope that these agreements would boost the peace process in Mozambique as well as the ongoing democratization efforts in South Africa. The Angolan Government is convinced that South Africa can only find a just solution within the framework of a revised constitution that will guarantee to all its citizens the full exercise of fundamental rights. In this context, the lifting of economic sanctions should only be considered at an advanced stage of the negotiation of the terms of a new constitution.

Mr. Chairman, excellencies, the ideological struggle which characterized international relations in the past is now being replaced by economic competition and the search for markets, within the framework of an integrated system of economies. Despite our continent's difficulties, a tendency toward African economic unity is already emerging. An important step in this direction would be the implementation of a treaty signed during this summit, creating the African Economic Community. This is an initiative that is expected to create a self-sustaining economic growth on our continent as well as enable us to face the future with realism and define a correct development strategy. The continuous discussions of this important issue, within the framework of the OAU, led to the drafting of the Lagos Plan of Action which is the main source of our inspiration, particularly in the structural reforms taking place in the African national economies. We believe in the importance of the principles and objectives that led to the creation of the African Economic Community, which is an integral part of the African Unity. We are confident of its long-term success. However, in order to achieve the objectives of the African Economic Community treaty, we must urgently deal with the main problems affecting our societies.

Apart from achieving political stability and strengthening regional economic communities and creating others where we have none, we must right away find solutions for the crucial problems affecting the African community. One aspect of this problem is the attention that we must pay to man as the most important element in the productive process in all its forms. Our attention must increasingly be directed toward man. Man must be the point of departure and destination of all our programs and plans. It is necessary to seriously invest in the man who is a vital element in the development process.

There is an urgent need to carry out reforms in the education system in order to facilitate and promote access to basic and technical training as well as acquire technology. We must reverse the current tendency whereby our cadres seek better living and working conditions in the countries of the former colonial powers and stop the brain drain.

Moreover, most of our people live in the countryside. Therefore we must continue to direct our priorities of development strategy toward the countryside. We cannot remain indifferent to the flow of manpower from the countryside to the cities caused by concentration of industries in main urban centers. The influx causes serious social problems, such as unemployment and urban crime. Apart from these problems, we face another problem: the outflow of the productive capacity from our economies' principal sector, which is agriculture.

In the African economies, perhaps more than in other continents' economies, any strategy of economic and social development should take into account the participation of women. The African population is mostly female. Traditionally women carry out the principal productive role in the rural domestic economy. We must therefore try to create conditions so women can play their rightful role in the society at all levels. To achieve this objective, we must undertake concrete efforts to validate the role of women in the economic, social, and cultural fields, as they are a vital element in the development process, playing a decisive role.

It is not possible to speak of development without paying attention to the burning problem of protection of the environment and conservation. Our continent faces the problem of desertification because of semi-arid regions and the destruction of forests for timber or wood to be used as fuel. The reduction of wildlife and the extinction of rare species, as well as attempts to dump toxic waste on our continent, is alarming. We express satisfaction with what is contained in the African Economic Community Treaty as relates to the protection of the environment. However, we are still concerned with the little attention that is paid to the subject and the shortage of resources on nature conservation.

Mr. Chairman and excellencies, in conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to President Babangida and the Nigerian Government for the fraternal welcome accorded us since our arrival in this beautiful country and for the excellent working conditions created for the holding of the current summit. Allow me equally to congratulate you on your election to the post of the current OAU chairman and wish you every success. Thank you very much.

OAU Nominates Chidzero for UN Chief

*MB0606124791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1028 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Harare June 6 SAPA—Zimbabwe's Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero has been endorsed by the Organisation of African Unity for the post of United Nations secretary-general, which falls vacant at the end of the year, SAPA's correspondent reports from Harare.

He joins as contenders former Nigerian head of State Lt-Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, Ghana's Dr Kenneth Dadzie who is secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and Sierra

Leone's James Jonah, an under secretary-general at the UN Headquarters in New York.

Zimbabwe's HERALD newspaper said Africa had elected to have four candidates as a strategy to increase chances of an African becoming the head of the UN when incumbent Perez de Cuellar ends his term.

In 1981, Africa's only candidate was former Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, now secretary-general of the OAU. He was rejected for his radical politics.

THE HERALD, the country's main daily newspaper, said on Thursday [6 June] the four contenders had been discussed by the OAU summit meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, during a closed session on Wednesday.

If an African gets the job it would be the first time in the organisation's 46-year history. THE HERALD said Dr de Cuellar had endorsed Africa's candidature while he was at the OAU summit, and quoted him as saying that it was now "Africa's turn".

Dr Chidzero has served as an UNCTAD director, is fluent in French and firmly backs free market economics.

Ethiopian Delegate Addresses OAU on Evacuees

AB0606182591 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1038 GMT 6 Jun 91

[“Important statement” made by an unidentified Ethiopian delegate at the closing session of the OAU summit in Abuja on 6 June—live]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, I wish first of all to thank you for giving me the floor. I have asked for the floor for two reasons. The first has to do with the [word indistinct] time to provide explanations about the current situation with respect to the dependents of all [words indistinct] to leave Addis Ababa yesterday. You will recollect, Mr. Chairman, this issue was the subject (?which I defended) yesterday. I just made it clear in my intervention yesterday—that is, it is difficult for this delegation to provide up-to-date information on the matter because of the delay in communications with Addis Ababa.

I have now been informed by my government that the Nigerian Airways failed to (?leave) Addis Ababa because of delays in completing formalities. Otherwise, there was no intention of the part of the interim government in Addis Ababa to be uncooperative in this matter.

Accordingly, the whole staff, as I speak, is scheduled to leave Addis Ababa now. It is the [word indistinct] hope of this delegation that the matter will (?be laid to rest) and that we will all draw lessons from this avoidable misunderstanding.

Mr. Chairman, this delegation is very much aware that a lot of diplomats and OAU staff are deeply concerned about the current situation in Addis Ababa with regard

to the fire as well as with regard to the situation in connection with law and order. I am happy to inform this august assembly that the fire is contained and that law and order have been fully restored in Addis Ababa. In this connection, it is necessary to put incidents such as those like the explosion that took place two days ago in their proper perspective. Sporadic incidents of sabotage and administrative problems should not be allowed to divert attention in the fight that, after 30 years of war, Ethiopia is now for the first time enjoying peace. At no part of Ethiopia is there at the present moment any war or armed conflict. Ethiopia is facing a bright future.

Here is where I come to my second reason for asking the floor. Mr. Chairman, the interim government appeals to Africa for solidarity with the Ethiopian people. Africa can contribute immensely towards making the democratization process in Ethiopia a success. We ask the OAU, under the qualified chairmanship of your excellency, to take up this challenge. The interim government envisions a very active role for the OAU in the process involved in establishing democracy in Ethiopia, particularly in connection with the scheduled elections, which are to be undertaken under international supervision. The OAU can also contribute its share towards seeking speedy solution to the current emergency situation in Addis Ababa created by the explosion. And we also call on the secretary general to continue with his efforts to help bring about peace and tranquility in our region.

We wish to affirm once again to work closely with his Excellency Dr. Salim Mohammed Salim and to express our commitment to work for democracy and peace in Africa for the future. Thank you very much.

Babangida To Chair OAU Committee on Ethiopia

AB0606184091 Dakar PANA in English 1212 GMT
6 Jun 91

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria), 6 June (PANA)—A five-man committee of African heads of state has been set up under the chairmanship of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida to ensure the return of peace and security to Ethiopia.

The committee, made up of the presidents of Kenya, Sudan, Somalia and Djibouti, in addition to the Nigerian leader, is to help speed up the consultations the present Ethiopian administration intended to hold with other parties to the conflict towards returning the country to normalcy.

A resolution adopted by the 27th assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU which ended in Abuja Thursday urged the present administration in Ethiopia to carry out consultations with a view to establishing a broader-based interim government pending the holding of free and fair elections.

The resolution stressed the unique character of Addis Ababa as the headquarters of the OAU and the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa], appealing to the

parties involved in the conflict to work together for the preservation of the unity and the territorial integrity of Ethiopia.

OAU Issues Resolution on Economic Community

*AB0606184491 Dakar PANA in English 1300 GMT
6 Jun 91*

[Excerpts] Abuja, 6 June (PANA)—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has created a committee composed of the OAU secretary general and the executive secretaries of regional economic groupings to follow up and ensure the execution of the treaty creating the African Economic Community (AEC). [passage omitted]

The resolution urges the OAU secretary general to work closely with the ECA executive secretary and the ADB [African Development Bank] president, to accelerate the drawing of protocols, especially those streamlining the relations between the OAU and the African regional economic communities, which have been urged to give total support to the important continental enterprise.

It also urges the secretary general to convene as soon as possible a meeting of the ad hoc committee for the review of the OAU charter, taking into account the treaty's clauses and the decision to merge the OAU and AEC secretariats. [passage omitted]

OAU Resolution Supports Unity of Somalia

*AB0606184291 Dakar PANA in English 1326 GMT
6 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] Abuja (Nigeria), 6 June (PANA)—African leaders have called on the Somali National Movement to rescind its decision of secession and work for the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of the Somali Republic.

The heads of state and government of the OAU, at the end of their 27th summit Thursday in Abuja, central Nigeria, adopted a resolution stating that any attempt to subvert the territorial integrity, unity and inviolability of the Somali Republic is unacceptable. [passage omitted]

OAU Adopts Resolution on Refugees

*AB0706084691 Dakar PANA in English 1609 GMT
6 Jun 91*

[All quotes as received]

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria), 6 June (PANA)—The OAU Thursday in Abuja reaffirmed its concern for the plight of refugees and displaced persons in Africa. In a resolution adopted by the 27th summit of the OAU, the heads of state and government noted the widening gap between the needs of the people and the available resources and urged donors to increase their assistance. They asked the African group in Geneva and New York to collaborate closely with the OAU committee of 15th and redouble their efforts in bringing to world attention, the tragic

condition of refugees and displaced persons. This, they feel will revive" the political will of the international community and thus solicited increased assistance.

They praised the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for its work and urged it to show goodwill" in the area of assistance for refugees in Africa. However, the heads of state acknowledged that the ideal solution to the problem was voluntary repatriation and emphasised the need to remove the root cause" of the refugee problems.

OAU Calls For African Denuclearization Treaty

*AB0706082091 Dakar PANA in English 1625 GMT
6 Jun 91*

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria), 6 June (PANA)—African leaders, at the end of their 27th summit Thursday, in Abuja, central Nigeria, approved a resolution calling for the preparation of a treaty on the denuclearization of Africa. The leaders proposed that a group of African experts study a UN report on implementing the denuclearization of Africa, so as to determine the modalities for preparing the treaty.

Resolution 1652 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1964 calls on all states to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear free zone. African leaders said that the present international climate was conducive to the implementation of the UN resolution and of the relevant provisions of the OAU declaration on security and disarmament, adopted in 1968.

OAU Expresses Concern on GATT Uruguay Round

*AB0606214191 Dakar PANA in English 1649 GMT
6 Jun 91*

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria) 6 June (PANA)—The current Uruguay Round negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have so far not sufficiently addressed Africa's problems, African leaders have said.

In a resolution adopted Thursday in Abuja, Nigeria, at end of their 27th summit, they expressed deep concern about the lack of transparency that characterises the formal and informal consultations within the Uruguay Round.

They regretted that the OAU does not have observer status in the GATT meetings despite efforts made by the secretariat of the continental body. They called on the OAU secretary general to open negotiations with the competent organs of the GATT to enable the organization obtain its status to coordinate Africa's position at its regular meetings.

The leaders also urged the OAU secretary general to hold talks with the director general of GATT on Africa's concerns in the final phase of the negotiations.

OAU Condemns Israeli Acts on 'Occupied' Lands

AB0606213891 Dakar PANA in English 1709 GMT
6 Jun 91

[Text] Abuja (Tanzania) [as received], 6 June (PANA)—Heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity Thursday called on the United States and the Soviet Union to take necessary measures to stop the settlement of migrant Jews in the Palestinian and Arab territories.

In a resolution adopted at the end of their 27th summit in Abuja, central Nigeria, by the African leaders strongly condemned the expansionist settlement policies pursued by Israel in occupied Palestine, including Jerusalem.

In their resolution adopted in Nigeria's new federal capital, the leaders condemned the continued inhuman acts perpetrated by Israel against the citizens of occupied Palestine and Arab territories such as mass deportations and detentions, the slaughter of women and children as well as the confiscation of land and property.

The leaders urged the international community to intervene to end these inhuman acts which constitute a flagrant violation of human rights in Palestine.

Bongo Announces Next Summit To Be in Togo

AB0606183291 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1047 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Statement by Gabonese President Omar Bongo at the closing session of the 27th OAU summit in Abuja on 6 Jun—live, Bongo speaks in French]

[Text] I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that our next assembly will be held in Lome in the first half of June, 1992. I hereby declare the meeting closed. [applause]

Babangida Gives Closing Address at OAU Summit

AB0606140691 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1024 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Speech by General Ibrahim Babangida, president of Nigeria and new OAU current chairman, at the closing session of the organization's summit in Abuja—live]

[Text] My brothers heads of state and government, distinguished secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: After three days of deliberations on issues of critical importance for the future of our great continent, we have come to the end of the 27th summit of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity. It is of course a perception we all share that this has been a unique, indeed a historic summit. No doubt the credit for its successful outcome must, dear brothers and colleagues, go to everyone of you; not only for your distinguished presence, but also for your effective participation. I believe that posterity

will never forget that here in Abuja, we charted a new direction for Africa. Time will not permit me to (?pay due) tribute to all of you, my brother heads of state and government, for your (?time) and endeavors in the cause of the unity and progress of Africa. However, it is [words indistinct] to remember, at this end of [word indistinct] summit, the respected head of state of Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], President Houphouet-Boigny, one of the founding fathers of our dear organization, who remains a committed advocate of African solidarity and cooperation. I would like to assure this august assembly that [words indistinct] planned to be here, but was unable to do so because of ill health. On your behalf, I convey to him our sincere best wishes for his speedy recovery and continued good health. [applause]

My brother heads of state and government, as this summit draws to a close, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves for the concrete results achieved. We can now leave Abuja knowing that we have taken the decisions which are vital to meet the major challenges facing our great continent. Once more, I commend your collective devotion and commitment to the cause of Africa. I ask you to continue with renewed determination to promote its economic progress and political stability.

As you are all aware, we have adopted a declaration on Southern Africa—the Abuja Declaration—which provides a framework for action against apartheid. This should contribute to the creation of the necessary climate conducive for negotiations. We have accepted the need to put an end to violence in South Africa and to encourage the formation of a patriotic front of all antiapartheid forces as part of our efforts to accelerate change in that country. We have also decided to maintain sanctions as a means of pressure on Southern Africa [as heard]. We are ready, however, to review the situation on Southern Africa, taking into account concrete steps by the Pretoria regime to remove all obstacles to negotiations as well as putting an immediate end to the ongoing violence. With this declaration, Africa has embarked on the final onslaught against apartheid. Under my chairmanship, I shall pursue vigorously the mandate to take this struggle deeper into Southern Africa. Let us all now be firm in our resolve so that victory can be achieved in good time.

In our interventions, we all expressed deep concern about the spate of civil wars and interstate conflicts in our continent. We are alarmed at the untold human tragedy caused by these conflicts and the untractable setback to our development process. One of the key issues which has [words indistinct] recently is the relationship between security, stability, cooperation, and development. We have, therefore, correctly emphasized the need for the restoration of peace and security on our continent.

We renew our call on the people of Liberia. We have discussed the situation in Southern Africa. We have reviewed the conflict situation in our continent and have

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reaffirmed our resolve to put an end to them. In this respect, we have also taken some concrete decisions. On Ethiopia, we have established a committee of heads of state of the neighboring countries—namely Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, and Djibouti—under the chairmanship of the current chairman of the organization to assist the parties in this process of return to normalcy, stability, and security in the context of national reconciliation.

On Somalia, we have mandated the OAU secretary general to undertake a good offices mission to (?help) all the parties arrive at an agreement to safeguard the national unity and territorial integrity of the Somali Republic and ensure peace and political stability in that country.

On Rwanda, the assembly has expressed its confidence and its support for the mediator, His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and to the (?steps being) undertaken by the leaders of the neighboring countries with the view of resolving the conflict. The assembly also took note of a mini-summit, which will be held soon, involving the leaders of the region together with the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The assembly also encouraged the secretary general to pursue his efforts as mandated by the [words indistinct] agreement.

On Sahara, the assembly welcomed the forthcoming referendum and the role to be played by the Organization of African Unity.

On Liberia, the assembly expressed its support for the efforts of the leaders of the region to bring the conflict there to an end so that Liberians can forge ahead in the spirit of national reconciliation and in conditions of peace, security, and stability.

This summit has focused special attention on economic questions. The experiences in our countries have shown that even despite our best efforts and considerable sacrifices, the structural economic adjustment has not arrested the decline in our economic fortune. It is clear that one of the fundamental constraints against our present development effort is traceable to the effects of exploitation. Consequently, we have made a legitimate (?claim) for reparations for the wrong done to our continent.

By signing the treaty establishing the African Economic Community, we have taken the decisive step toward economic integration, development, and cooperation in Africa. The historic event was the fulfillment of a long-held dream to harness Africa's full potential. We should

ratify the treaty without delay. We must go beyond that. We must commit ourselves to implement faithfully the provisions of the treaty.

My brother heads of state and government, the positive [words indistinct] in this assembly on the question of democratization in Africa reflected our maturity to recognize the need to accept changes in the interests of peace and stability. No doubt, the subject is within the sovereign right of each country. However, from our discussions, I believe that we have accepted our collective responsibility to build a democratic culture, to guarantee the genuine participation of our people in the political process. I salute my brother heads of state and government who have already embarked on this course. They definitely can count on our support and encouragement.

My dear brothers, our concern over the magnitude of Africa's external debt was strongly expressed at this summit. With its crumbling effects on our economies, we have renewed the justified call on our development partners and creditors to show better understanding of our plague through enhanced debt (?forgiveness) and debt reduction. This crucial problem will continue to receive my priority and attention.

I cannot end this address without paying tribute to the secretary general of the United nations, Dr. Perez de Cuellar, for his outstanding service to the United Nations and the international community. The interest which he has shown in matters dear to Africa bears testimony to his concern for humanity. During his tenure, cooperation between our organization and the United Nations deepened considerably to our mutual benefits. I am sure that you will all join me in commending him for his contributions to world peace and security and, in particular, to Africa's calls. [applause]

The open declaration which Dr. Perez de Cuellar made before us in (?favor) of an African candidate to succeed as secretary general of the United Nations reveals clearly his sense of justice and fair play. We have agreed, my dear brother heads of state and government, that Africa has capable and respected candidates who are eminently qualified to fill the post. I urge you to pursue this strategy which [words indistinct] will ensure the post for Africa. [applause]

My brother heads of state and government, the time has come for us to return to our respective homes to tackle other equally important responsibilities. But the end of this meeting is not really an end; rather, it the beginning of a reawakening, the rebirth of Africa determined to hold its own in the comity of nations. It is my firm belief

and hope that the decisions and agreements that we reached during the summit and the spirit that [word indistinct] these decisions will (?reverse the threat) of the marginalization of Africa. The challenges facing our organization are, indeed, formidable. But with your support and wise counsel, we shall succeed.

I hereby renew my earlier pledge to do my best to justify the confidence you have reposed in me with my election as

the chairman of our organization. Once more, on behalf of the Government and people of Nigeria, I wish to express my profound appreciation for making our summit a great success it has been. I wish you all bon voyage.

I now have the pleasure to declare closed the 27th ordinary assembly of the heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity. Long live OAU, long live African unity. [applause]

Ethiopia

Tamrat Layne Appointed Interim Prime Minister

*AB0606221291 Dakar PANA in English 1901 GMT
6 Jun 91*

[Text] Dakar, 6 June (PANA)—Former Ethiopian deputy prime minister, Tamrat Layne, was on Thursday appointed interim prime minister to head a new provisional government in the country which was set up same day.

Reports from Addis Ababa quoted the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA), as saying the new prime minister declared soon after his appointment that the government's priority will be to restore peace and stability and make it possible for relief assistance to continue and the opening up of social services to the public.

The reports also said all the ministries and offices had resumed normal work except those of interior and defence, adding that the budgets already approved for them remain in force until a new transition government is put in place.

'Hundreds of Foreigners' Evacuate Addis Ababa

*AB0606170091 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT
6 Jun 91*

[Report by David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, June 6 (AFP)—Hundreds of foreigners, including United Nations staff, were evacuated from the war-torn Ethiopia capital Addis Ababa on Thursday, officials said.

Among them were more than 200 Italians who had planned to leave on Wednesday but were prevented from boarding Italian planes, Italian diplomats said. On Thursday, they left for Djibouti aboard two Italian planes.

Some U.N. personnel left for the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, while staff of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which is headquartered here, left aboard a Nigerian plane to Lagos.

Italian officials here privately voiced annoyance that the new administration was deliberately preventing them from evacuating their nationals out of irritation that the Italian Embassy was sheltering several leaders of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), informed sources said.

The EPRDF, which seized power in the capital last week, was apparently worried that a U.N. evacuation would give bad publicity to the new authorities as they were trying to show that they were capable of restoring law and order. [passage omitted]

Timothy Painter, special representative of the U.N. secretary general for famine relief, said the evacuation of non-essential staff and dependants would make no difference to famine relief operations. "No one crucial to the relief operations has left", he said.

He was unable to specify how many people had gone, and OAU officials said they were not sure how many OAU employees had left. [passage omitted]

EPRDF, EPLF Reach Agreement on Aseb Port

*EA0606164091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] The talks that have been going on for the last two days between the Ethiopian people's government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) on ways that Aseb Port could give urgent services have ended successfully. According to the agreement reached by the participants at the talks, it has been confirmed that relief food, fuel, salt, and fertilizers can be transported from the Port of Aseb to the hinterland.

In order to facilitate the services of the port, the EPLF has formed new bodies that can follow up on the work of the maritime transport authority and deal with transport, banking, telecommunications, and oil services. These bodies will work together with the head of various institutions, which are represented by the Ethiopian interim government, and experts. All this has been agreed upon. Regarding the agreement that was reached yesterday on road transport, vehicles may transport relief food, fuel, salt, and fertilizers.

Regarding banking services, the two sides have agreed to establish a satisfactory working atmosphere through direct relations.

Although telephone operations have resumed around Aseb, communications with the rest of the region have become a problem, due to the breakdown of telecommunication equipment in Dese. They have agreed to solve the problem and continue with telephone communications. Both sides have also agreed to work together to make Aseb Port operational.

During the talks, Mr. Arkebe U'kubay, representative of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), expressed his belief that the representatives of various institutions of the Ethiopian interim government will work together with the bodies formed by the EPLF to achieve the desired results.

Bole International Airport To Reopen 7 Jun

*EA0606221891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Notice to all who use the Bole International Airport. It is to be recalled that the Bole International Airport was closed by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) a day before the liberation of Addis Ababa to stop former high-ranking government officials from running away with the country's wealth. It is also to be recalled that Bole International Airport remained closed even after the EPRDF took control of Addis Ababa until peace and stability were restored in the city.

The interim government established by the EPRDF has been working with all its ability to bring about peace and

stability throughout Ethiopia, including (?Addis Ababa). Based on the relative peace and stability evident in Addis Ababa at this time, it has decided that Bole International Airport should give regular services starting 7 June. Bole International Airport has been in service since yesterday when it admitted foreign aid to (?fight the fire) that broke out in Addis Ababa. A spokesman of the Ethiopian interim government advises that the various international airlines can resume their regular schedules of flight services through (?Bole) International Airport.

EPLF Leader Meets Al-Bashir in Khartoum

EA0606171591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Text] Comrade Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, yesterday met and held talks with the Sudanese leader, General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, in Khartoum. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the current situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia and the future of the region. They also discussed the relationship between Eritrea and Sudan and the cooperation the two countries will have in various fields. During their discussions, both sides had the same views and understandings on all the issues raised.

EPLF Secretary General Interviewed in Khartoum

EA0606224091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Report on interview with Isayas Afewerki, Eritrean People's Liberation Front secretary general, in Khartoum on 4 June—interview read by announcer in question and answer format]

[Text] On 4 June, the secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], Comrade Isayas Afewerki, gave a news conference in Khartoum, where he confirmed that the situation in Eritrea is stable. He stated that the major priorities now are to establish an interim government in Eritrea, protect the victories won as a result of the armed struggle of the Eritrean people, enhance relief activities to combat the drought, and work for the reconstruction of Eritrea's economy. Comrade Isayas also said that discussions would be held on ways to create stability in Ethiopia in line with the agreement reached (?in London) on holding a conference and on future relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia. That would be the time to decide on a referendum in Eritrea, he stated. He went on to say that the conference would have a positive result not only for Eritrea and Ethiopia, but would also contribute toward peace and stability in our region as a whole. He noted that Sudan could play a great role in this respect.

At the end of his news conference, Comrade Isayas called upon all Eritreans resident in Sudan to rally behind the EPLF and to carry out political activities for building their country.

After his news conference, Comrade Isayas replied to questions from journalists. We present part of the interview:

[Question] What will be the nature of the future relations of Eritrea and Ethiopia and those of the EPLF with other political organizations in Eritrea?

[Answer] The relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia will be clearly stipulated after the referendum in Eritrea. Currently, there are positive signs that our future relations will be those of cooperation, brotherhood, and mutual benefits. The relations between us and the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front in most cases is for the mutual benefit of our two peoples, and since it is based on joint strategic views, it is not limited to military cooperation. The organizations currently (?working) practically in Ethiopia are those who believe in a referendum for the Eritrean people. Regarding the political organizations in Eritrea, it is natural to have political differences. Hence the interim government to be established in Eritrea will be formed only by the EPLF. However, individual members of these political organizations willing to participate in building their country can, like any other citizen, return to their country and participate.

[Question] Will Eritrea join the Arab League?

[Answer] This is a choice best left to the Eritrean people. The EPLF has never decided the fate of Eritreans on their behalf, but inasmuch as we live in this region, the League influences us and we influence the League. Hence, we cannot venture far from the political and economic life of the League.

[Question] What foundation does Eritrea have on which to establish its own government?

[Answer] There are many countries in the Third World which do not have foundations for a government but which are sovereign. We Eritreans are better off than many of them. If it achieves peace and stability, Eritrea has the ability and foundation to enable it to be self-reliant.

[Question] Who will establish the interim government?

[Answer] The interim government will be established by the EPLF alone. This is because it has been practically and ably working for the past 10 years. What is going on now in the existing system is being declared, and government and administration institutions are being expanded and include the liberated towns in the administration. This is in order to prepare the ground for everyone to properly and responsibly cooperate with the government. Otherwise, we are just waiting for the result of the UN-supervised referendum. This will help the government receive international recognition and confirmation of Eritrea's sovereignty. This is part of the legal issue of Eritrea, which has been pending at the United Nations General Assembly, and it will have a basic role in ending the Eritrean conflict.

Interim Government Dissolves Security Offices

EA0606222891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Statement of the provisional government issued in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] The Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] caused agony for the Ethiopian people for a long time and shed the blood of the oppressed. It did this and shut the mouths of the people through its fascist organization called the Public Security Structure. The present desire for peace and stability on the part of the Ethiopian people can be quickly fulfilled by, among other things, dismantling these spying and kidnapping agencies.

The objective of a peaceful transition, which is in the minds of all peace-loving sections of society, can only be immediately realized if these WPE spying and kidnapping structures are completely dismantled. Accordingly, all public security offices and those of WPE basic organizations offices are abolished immediately. Officials of all ministries, commissions, and heads of various government institutions will confirm that WPE basic organizations and public security offices [words indistinct] those offices after their closure will be tried by the court martial of the provisional government. In addition, the provisional Ethiopian Government advises that those who have been disturbing the peace instead of giving themselves up at the appropriate time will be court-martialed.

EPRDF Representatives Meet Deputy Ministers

EA0606102091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Excerpts] Work directives and briefings were given today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conference hall by representatives of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] to deputy ministers and heads of commissions and authorities. Our reporter Amare Melaku was at the ceremony.

[Amare] According to the directives, deputy ministers will carry out their duties and receive all their benefits. Ministerial branch offices in all regions and departmental and branch offices will continue with the existing structures, except those offices whose services have been discontinued. In this respect, those heads who have left their places of work, particularly those from the north, should return to their places of work and continue working according to the existing structure. [passage omitted]

In a briefing on the budget, it was stated that it was not the EPRDF interim government's duty to deal with the issue of releasing a new budget but that of the future transitional government. The existing budget will, therefore, be in force until the end of the financial year. If there are some budgetary issues that need adjustment, however, they will be given the necessary attention when presented by deputy ministers. Apart from replying to questions, there was a lengthy exchange of ideas during the meeting.

Uganda

Museveni Returns From OAU Summit in Nigeria

EA0606103691 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni is back home from Abuja in Nigeria where he attended the 27th OAU summit meeting. [passage omitted]

Last night, President Museveni had a meeting with the OAU chairman, President Ibrahim Babangida, who called on him at the Hilton Hotel, and during the day, President Museveni held meetings and discussions separately with President Sam Nujoma of Namibia; Antonio Mascarenhas of Cape Verde; and prime minister of Mali; the leader of the PLO, Mr. 'Arafat; the head of the Ethiopian delegation; and foreign ministers of Somalia, and Algeria. He had also discussions with the president of the World Bank, Mr. Conable. Other meetings held were with the Nigerian minister of finance and economic development, Alhaji Abubakar; the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Miss Ogata; and representative of the Pan-African Women's Organization, [name indistinct].

UK's Chalker Ends Visit, Departs

EA0406160091 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 91

[Text] The British minister for overseas development and state for foreign and commonwealth affairs [title as heard], Mrs. Lynda Chalker, has told a press conference at Entebbe International Airport that her visit to Uganda enabled her to hold talks with President Museveni and Cabinet ministers. She said the discussions covered economic reform programs, industrialization and investment in industry, the power sector, the judiciary, the social need of the country, and assistance to the Ugandan police. The British minister said the Owen Falls power generating station is an enormous project which is essential to promote industries in the country. She said that Britain has already spent 27 million pounds sterling on the project. She pledged her country's assistance to complete the current phase of its rehabilitation.

She noted with satisfaction the positive change in Uganda and said that Britain would move with Uganda as partners to help develop the country to strengthen the economy and social infrastructure. Mrs. Chalker later left for Nairobi. She was seen off by the minister of planning and economic development, Mr. Mayanja-Nkangi, and the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr. Charles Cullimore.

Government Undecided on Refugee Resettlement

AB0106173491 Paris AFP in English 0604 GMT 1 Jun 91

[Report by Epajjar Ojullu]

[Excerpts] Nakivale, Uganda, June 1 (AFP)—The Uganda Government is still undecided on where to resettle some 7,500 Rwandan refugees who fled into Uganda after the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) rebels invaded their country from Uganda six months ago.

The government is hoping the RPF will press the Kigali regime to find a quick negotiated settlement that would eventually pave the way for the return home of some two million Rwandans living in exile in various countries in the region. Last October, about 5,000 rebels, most of them Rwandan refugees who have been living in Uganda for the last three decades and were at the time serving in the

Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA), invaded the tiny, land-locked nation from Uganda. [passage omitted]

Several weeks after the October invasion, the Ugandan Government had hoped that the political leadership in Rwanda would change and lead to the return home of an estimated Rwandan 300,000 refugees in Uganda. But the reverse happened and once again Uganda was faced with a new influx of Rwandan nationals fleeing the fighting.

The Nakivale refugee settlement, about 50 kilometres (30 miles) south of southwestern Ugandan town of Mbarara and already a home to 7,000 refugees, had again to receive a new influx. The old wave had been resettled there since the early 1960s.

Although covering 84 square miles, Nakivale is hardly able to handle more refugees than it has today. The settlement has had its vegetation devastated by overgrazing of the refugees' livestock, which numbered about 17,000 heads of cattle before the new wave of refugees arrived, Camp Commandant Batenda Bagaya said.

Last November, the government decided to temporarily settle the refugees in Nakivale, but they were to keep their herds of cattle elsewhere.

The refugees are now living in a crowded camp of 1,200 makeshift tents donated by British charitable organisation, Oxfam. The tents are about 20 metres from one another and there is no land provided for cultivation. [passage omitted]

The issue of Rwanda refugees is generating ill-feeling among some sections of the Ugandan society which feel that the refugees are treated by the government better than the nationals.

They claim the refugees have some of the best agricultural land in western Uganda where there are eight refugee settlement camps.

Paper Reports Senior NRA Officials Defect EA3105215791 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 24 May 91 p 1

[Report by Eliud Miring'uh]

[Excerpts] A group of senior Uganda National Resistance Army (NRA) officials have defected and gone underground accusing President Yoweri Museveni of committing many evils to Ugandans and violating human rights in an open letter.

In the letter addressed to the president and dated April 29, the senior officials have accused Museveni of carrying out ill-intentioned expansionist policies against his neighboring countries, especially Rwanda while at the same time unleashing terror within the country using his notorious NRA forces.

They accused Museveni, who is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, of using favouritism when allocating jobs in the army, promotions and appointments.

Senior positions within commissioned and the non-commissioned officers are dominated by people of the Rwanda Tutsi descent—Mr Museveni's tribe—with the Rwandese officers and men in combat and who are not Ugandan citizens, forming the majority.

These Rwandese troops have been used to unleash terror within the country, raping women and men alike while parents are tortured and raped as their children watch helplessly.

The Rwandese troops within the NRA "have always gone foolhardy destroying social and economic infrastructures throughout the country wherever they operated. Ugandan members of the NRA to date have no say over the operations and administration of the armed forces," the letter says. [passage omitted]

The letter says that Museveni's NRA while carrying out their "Operation Simsim" carefully sends "all NRA officers and men who have been tested HIV positive purposely to unleash havoc and terror in the regions with intentions to spread the deadly AIDS disease among innocent peasants population". [passage omitted]

Moves Under Way To End Insurgency in Soroti

EA0506112691 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The people of Atira subcounty have been commended by the district administrator [DA], Mr. Tom Apila, of Soroti for their effective participation in the struggle to end insurgency in the district. Through their efforts, some 70 boys born in Atira who have been in the bush have come out within one week.

Mr. Tom Apila, who has been on a mobilization tour of Tiriri and Kasilo Counties, told the people in Atira primary school that their efforts would be more successful if they convinced their son, Max Omeda, to come out of the bush with the rest of the boys he recruited into the bush. They should come out with the guns and ammunition they have been operating with.

The DA told the gathering that the government wanted all to come out alive and plans have been laid down for their rehabilitation. Mr. Apila said that it is useless for Max Omeda and Hitler [Eregu], who once belonged to the police, to be in the bush. Mr. Tom Apila appealed to those in the bush to take his message seriously and warned them not to wait to be got out by force.

Turning to the ongoing military operation, Mr. Tom Apila said it was intended to end insurgency in Soroti district once and for all so that everyone is free to develop his home again. It was therefore the responsibility of all to identify the enemy to those carrying out the operation. [passage omitted]

Reports from Soroti say that the number of those who have surrendered from the bush has risen to 400 since the DA started the mobilization exercise two weeks ago.

Australian Foreign Minister Arrives; Meets Botha

*MB0606123191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1111 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Lorraine Braid report]

[Text] Cape Town June 6 SAPA—There are so many similarities between Australia and South Africa that it is tragic relations between the two countries have been allowed to run off the rails, Senator Gareth Evans, Australian minister of foreign affairs, said on Thursday [6 June].

Mr Evans, the first Australian foreign minister to visit South Africa since 1948, was met at Cape Town's D.F. Malan Airport by Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs.

He said the fact that he was the first foreign minister in 43 years to visit South Africa reflected the enormous divisions which had built up between the two countries. "I hope this visit will close that gap," he added.

"As we played a leading role in implementing sanctions so we are prepared to play a leading role in the relaxation of sanctions. We do, however, want to see actual change and not just promises.

"We did lead the way in the Commonwealth to proposing the lifting of sporting sanctions and we believe it is appropriate for sport sanctions to be lifted soon."

Other specific objectives of Mr Evans' visit are to listen and learn and ensure that Australian policy on South Africa was alert and up to date. "I will also communicate our congratulations to the statesmen on both sides for doing so much to move the reform process forward.

"I will express our concerns about the many things that still need to be done to bring the reform process to a satisfactory conclusion and hope to start laying the groundwork for substantial relations between South Africa and Australia."

Mr Evans said he would talk to as many groups as possible and try to help build a post-apartheid environment in as constructive a manner as possible.

He said this was the first opportunity in a long time to get a general understanding of the country. He hoped the South African government would act forcefully and firmly to contain the violence.

"We are also concerned about political prisoners and hunger strikers and want to get a full understanding from both sides on all issues," said Mr Evans.

De Klerk Terms Contact 'Important'

*MB0606164691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1627 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Cape Town June 6 SAPA—It was important that constructive dialogue was taking place between Australia and South Africa, which had much in common, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Thursday.

"We regard it as a good and sound development that we are having personal contact with Australia on South African soil for the first time since 1948," he said after brief talks with Australian Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans.

Mr de Klerk said he had explained some of the fundamental issues of the moment to Senator Evans and probed into what might happen in the future.

"Our goal is to regain our rightful place in the international community and we hope Australia could play a constructive role in this.

"I don't perceive that we have enemies any more. The international community wants South African leaders to succeed so that we can play a constructive role in Africa and elsewhere."

Mr de Klerk laughingly said there was, however, still one major point of disagreement.

"I still don't think the Wallabies will have a chance."

On a question as to when they would be playing, Mr de Klerk said: "Rather sooner than later."

Evans, De Klerk Meet

*MB0606194891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1845 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, says he welcomed the opportunity to express support for the constructive events in South Africa at a meeting with the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, in Cape Town today.

However, speaking after the meeting, he said Australia and other countries were concerned about matters that still needed attention. Senator Evans described the meeting as extremely helpful. He said he had received frank and responsive answers from Mr. de Klerk, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha and other members of the government.

Senator Evans said it had been a long time since Australia and South Africa had had proper and flourishing bilateral relations.

Group Areas, Land Acts Scrapped by Parliament

*MB0606141491 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 6 Jun 91 pp 1,2*

[Billy Paddock report: "Group Areas, Land Acts Swept Away"]

[Text] Cape Town—A key pillar of apartheid fell yesterday when parliament scrapped the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts after the Labour Party backed off from opposing the enabling legislation.

All urban and rural areas previously designated for occupation by specified race groups become open areas on June 30, following President F.W. de Klerk's signing of

the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill. Tribal trust land, however, will not be open and is subject to a 10-year sunset clause.

The Bill also scraps the Black Communities Act of 1984. It has been estimated that more than 3.5-million people, mostly black, have been removed from their homes, land and business premises by these Acts.

DP [Democratic Party] MP [member of parliament] Peter Soal summed up the mood of a packed parliament with the words: "Oh happy day...we will vote for this Bill with joy in our hearts—oh happy day."

The only opposition to the Bill came from the 30 CP [Conservative Party] members.

The Labour Party surprised all by abstaining from voting on the Bill, despite threatening government in parliament last week that it would refuse to pass the Bill.

Labour had opposed the Bill during the week-long debate on the grounds that the inclusion of the maintenance of norms and standards retained the status quo in white areas.

In last-minute discussions and negotiations an hour before the vote, the Labour caucus adopted a compromise position to prevent a split in the party and the loss of more members to the NP [National Party]. The NP has poached 35 Labour members over the past two weeks and is on the brink of taking control of the House of Representatives.

Apparently there were too many Labour MPs who had decided to oppose Labour leader Allan Hendrickse's position and vote for the Bill. This would have resulted in them being kicked out of the party.

To maintain unity, the Labour caucus decided to "withdraw all participation in the voting on the Bill".

Hendrickse welcomed the scrapping of the apartheid Acts but expressed his disgust at the including of (Chapter 7) norms and standards "to perpetuate the status quo".

"I want to express our disgust at the adding of Chapter 7 for the sole purpose of protecting whites because the NP knows that future local governments will be black-dominated," he said.

Soal said: "Two of the pillars—mainstays of apartheid—would disappear from the statute book...We rejoice with all those who feel the yoke of oppression being lifted."

He said the DP shared their happiness in being released from the discrimination which restricted blacks to 13 percent of the land and chased people from their homes to barren, windswept places, far from work and the homes where their ancestors had put down roots.

But, he said, unlike the NP, his party would vote for the Bill because apartheid was immoral, not because it did not work. It was a step forward in returning land to people forcibly removed and it was proper that provision be made for restitution and reparation. Chapter 7 was a mess "but the Nats, [National Party] have been messing up this country for 40 years", he said.

CP member Jan Hoon said the Bill was "irresponsible and disloyal" and warned that government would have to kill to take land away from white people.

Deputy Education and Development Minister Piet Marais said the Bill introduced a realistic land policy providing a just and democratic land ownership system. The policy was in keeping with the market-orientated system and would promote economic growth.

He said the NP rejected redistribution of land.

Following the passing of the Bill yesterday, only one pillar of legislative apartheid was left standing—the Population Registration Act.

The redrafted Bill scrapping the Population Registration Act and 13 other Acts plus numerous apartheid clauses in other Acts was tabled yesterday and will be passed within the next two weeks.

CP Member Warns on Land Issue, Power Struggle

*MB0606152091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1442 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Parliament June 6 SAPA—If the CP [Conservative Party] was not given the chance to establish the boundaries of white South Africa in a peaceful and orderly way, or to beat the government in an election, the country would be plunged into a destructive power struggle that could last as long as 50 years, Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP Potgietersrus) said on Thursday.

Speaking in debate on the upgrading of land tenure rights bill, he said this struggle, which would have disastrous economic consequences for the country, would continue until eventually all people realised that only final boundaries could bring peace.

The bill was part of a package of measures aimed at enforcing a Third World division of land onto the country's First World, white, component.

This white nation legally possessed certain land known as white South Africa.

The bill aimed to bring about creeping annexation, alienation and purchase of this land by means including government and foreign capital and squatting, in order to create the illusion of a mixed country under one patchwork quilt.

"We say that your planned annexation of our land will not succeed ... You will run up against the basic reality that our ground, our nationhood, is not for sale."

The government's reckless attempt to allow occupation of white land by other peoples with massive population numbers would not solve any problems.

The problem was high population growth, not too little land.

Azapo: Scrapping Land Acts Represents No Change

*MB0606150691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1253 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—The repeal of discriminatory land laws has not fulfilled the central demand of the oppressed and dispossessed people—reconquest, ownership and redistribution of land, the Azanian Peoples' Organisation [Azapo] said on Thursday.

Azapo said despite the scrapping of these acts the homeless were still homeless, land ownership was still in white hands and the only change was that discrimination was no longer in the statutes.

"Black people have no resources nor the collateral to purchase this land from white people."

Azapo said the white parliament's political programme of reforming the capitalist system through new laws and vague promises of enabling black people accessibility to bank credits, proved that white rule was still in place.

ANC Stance On Effigy Burning Welcomed

*MB0606153891 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates representing the Indian community in South Africa's tricameral parliament, Dr. J. N. Reddy, has welcomed the African National Congress' [ANC] decision to distance itself from the burning of effigies of the state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk.

Dr. Reddy said the world had recognized Mr. de Klerk's role in promoting reconciliation, and that it was unfortunate that the ANC's Youth League had seen fit to burn the effigies.

He said this was particularly disturbing at a time when President de Klerk was trying to get a representative cross-section of people to work out an acceptable constitutional framework for a new South Africa.

Official on Zimbabwean Arrest of Alleged Agents

*MB0706102891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 7 Jun 91*

[Text] The South African mission in Harare has notified South African Foreign Affairs of newspaper reports that a number of South African spies have been arrested in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's HERALD TRIBUNE [name as heard] quotes Security Minister Sydney Sekeramayi as saying South African agents were arrested some time earlier this year.

Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs Rusty Evans has confirmed that the Harare mission has informed his

department in Pretoria of the newspaper report, but he said Zimbabwean authorities have not been in touch with his department yet.

Sekeramayi also said espionage activity by South Africa is increasing in his country. He says Zimbabwean security forces are on full alert to identify South African spies.

Defense Force Seizes Arms at Swaziland Border

*MB0506131891 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] The [South African] Defense Force has taken possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition that was to have been smuggled into South Africa.

The officer commanding Eastern Transvaal Command, Major General Hans Muller, said that two motor vehicles had been stopped at the Mahamba and Oshoek border posts and searched. A number of automatic weapons, including AK-47 rifles and submachine guns, a pistol, and ammunition were found hidden inside a false fuel tank.

The driver and passengers in the vehicles were handed over to the police.

Gen. Muller said that the Defense Force had notched up a number of successes in the curbing of illegal immigration, arms smuggling, and drug trafficking since it took over responsibility for customs duties from the police last December.

Soviet 'Reluctance' To Meet Mandela Examined

*MB0606163091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1603 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] on Thursday dismissed as spurious and mischievous speculation that the rescheduling of ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela's visit to the Soviet Union was a result of that country's reluctance to meet him and his organisation.

Mr Mandela's proposed visit to the Soviet Union between June 9 and June 13 had been postponed because the dates were not convenient for many Soviet leaders that he would have met, the ANC said in a statement made available to SAPA on Thursday.

"The speculation, therefore, that this particular rescheduling is a result of Soviet's reluctance to meet Dr Mandela and the ANC is as spurious as it is mischievous."

This visit, added the organisation, was going to be rescheduled in consultation with the relevant officials in the Soviet Union.

"This trip is one of several that the deputy president has had to reschedule due to a variety of reasons...It is inconcievable that a statesman of President Gorbachev's

stature and commitment to dialogue and exchange of views could ever refuse or show any reluctance to meet one of Africa's most prominent leaders of this age."

Speculation to this effect was, therefore, preposterous, the ANC charged.

Ciskei Military Government 'Sacks' Ministers

*MB0506133691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Text] Bisho June 5 SAPA—The Ciskei military government has sacked the minister of justice and minister of works, saying only the move was in the interest of the "unity of purpose of the government".

On Wednesday a terse statement gave no further details about the dismissal of Justice Minister Mr K.V. Matthee and the minister of works, Mr H.R.L. Salie.

The two "have been relieved of their duties in the interest of the unity of the government," it said.

Minister Pienaar Hopes To Resume Ivory Trade

*MB0606154691 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] The South African minister of environmental affairs, Mr. Louis Pienaar, says South Africa hopes to convince the world to allow it to resume its trade in ivory and other elephant products soon.

Addressing parliament in Cape Town, Mr. Pienaar said South Africa maintained its elephant population in a scientific manner, and hoped to be given permission to resume the trade after the next meeting of the international environment protection organization, Sites.

South Africa did not want to resume trade without disapproval [as heard].

Mr. Pienaar also gave an assurance that the matter of culling seals has been scientifically investigated, and that a decision on the matter would be taken with extreme caution. About 150,000 seals a year were involved.

Angola

Dos Santos Notes Superpowers' Roles as Observers

*LD0506173391 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 5 Jul 91*

[Text] Jean-Karim Fall, who is following the OAU session, has met the Angolan president and asked him what the progress of the political process launched in the country depends on:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The essential condition for the application of the peace agreement signed in Lisbon between the government and the National Union for the total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is naturally the good faith of both parties. The agreement establishes a joint political and military commission responsible for the supervision of the application of its agreement, a joint commission to monitor the implementation of the cease-fire. Apart from this, we are counting on the influence and the prestige of the superpowers, notably the United States and the Soviet Union, which have a part in the process as observers. [end recording]

Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos, whom we have just heard speaking, said that his country and the United States have come to an agreement on a process of normalization. Diplomatic relations could be established after the Angolan elections in September 1992. In the meantime, information offices will be opened up in the respective capitals.

Dos Santos Returns From OAU Summit 5 Jun

*MB0506203491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] His excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, this evening returned home from Abuja, Nigeria, where he attended the 27th OAU summit. [passage omitted]

Political, Military Commission Meeting Postponed

*MB0606200891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] The first meeting of the Joint Political and Military Commission, which was due to begin tomorrow, has been postponed to 17 June for technical reasons. The commission members will hold an 11-day meeting to discuss the internal regulation and the operation modalities of the Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission and the Joint Commission for the Establishment of a National Army. The meeting will equally examine budget issues.

Territorial Administration Minister Lopo do Nascimento and a senior UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] official, Elias Salopeto Pena, are members of the Joint Political and Military Commission. Also included in the commission are representatives from

Portugal, the United States, and the USSR: Antonio Monteiro, (Jeffrey Milinder), and (Vladimir Petrokov), respectively. The delegations from UNITA and observers will begin to arrive in Luanda on 8 June.

Dramatic Increase in Soldiers' Desertion Reported

*MB0606154291 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] An increasing number of Angolan Government soldiers, including several officers, are reported to be abandoning their units in the northeastern province of Lunda to return to their homes.

Reports say the desertions have increased dramatically since the signing of the peace agreement in Portugal last month.

Most of the incidents reported so far are in the diamond mining town of Lukapa, where two officers of the security police, attached to the Army, are among those who have abandoned their posts.

MPLA Troop Desertions Reported

*MB0606205691 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0935 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Jamba, Wed, June 05 Increasing numbers of MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops, including several officers, are reported to be abandoning their units in the diamond-rich northeastern Angolan Province of Lunda to return to their home areas.

According to reports from the area, the desertions have increased dramatically since the signing of the ceasefire agreement in Portugal on May 31.

Most of the incidents of desertions reported so far are in diamond-mining town of Lukapa where two officers of the secret police attached to the MPLA army, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], are said to be among the latest to desert. The two officers have been identified as Gabriel Francisco and Gabriel Sona Pimpao.

UNITA Calls For Release of POWs

*MB0606205891 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0930 GMT 6 Jun 91*

[Text] Jamba, Wed, June 06 [dateline as received] Political observers in Jamba have called for the release of prisoners of war held by both the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] as a political principle to end the Angolan conflict and create a fraternal atmosphere.

According to the political observers, the Angolan war had international implications but that this should not

be converted into an unnecessary juridical exercise which over-rides the patriotic sense of Angolans.

Following the end of the civil war, prisoners of war should now be set free, they added.

* **UNITA Elements Reintegrated in Menongue**

91AF1063H Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 23 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] In Menonque, 314 citizens, formerly members of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], are awaiting reintegration in various sectors of work and social activity in the country, the Angolan news agency Angop has learned from N'Sungo Matumona, director of the office of social reintegration, of the government of Kuando-Kubango Province. According to Matumona, the absorption of the reintegrated citizens in the productive process has been hampered by the fact that many of them have no academic or technical-professional training whatever. He explained that his office is concerned with creating the minimal conditions for the subsistence of the reintegrated citizens who do not want to return to their native provinces. These measures include the project for the construction of housing and the provision of seed and working tools, he added.

* **Atmosphere in Luanda Without Curfew Described**

91AF1060C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Apr 91 p 3

[Article by Mario Campos]

[Text] The abolishment of freedom of movement, when maintained for long periods, affects the mind-set and behavior of individuals in a way that is difficult to assess or understand at first, particularly when a vast population such as that of Luanda is involved.

In Luanda, the state of emergency established on 27 May 1977 imposed on us a compulsory curfew lasting from midnight until 0500.

For 14 years, at least the visible part of life in the city ceased at the sound of the 24 bell chimes, curtailing the citizens' freedom, stifling business activity at night, delaying the early-morning start of activity in the markets, butcher shops, and bakeries, and contributing to making Luanda citizens' lives meaningless.

The few restaurants in operation closed about 2000, forced to do so by workers, themselves restricted by an inept public transportation system. Buses stopped circulating at 2100, as is still occurring. Reason: a compulsory curfew.

During the early morning hours a child becomes sick in the Cazenga area (in Novo Mexico), either from dysentery, an asthma attack, or a 41-degree fever. With the child on her back, Mrs. Ximinha, the mother, goes out into the night, covering kilometers to take her child to the Josina Machel Out-Patient Clinic in the city's highest

flatland. There are no taxis or buses at dawn, because of the compulsory curfew regulations. As for the absence of ambulances, this is another story also depicted in the list of demands from physicians at the Josina Machel Hospital itself.

However, other situations were brought on by the compulsory curfew. There was the possibility of having to linger at a boring party until 0500; there was the inability of grocers and fish vendors to conduct their business before daylight. By daybreak they are supposed to be ready to sell legumes, fish, and similar products to their customers, as in any normal city in the world. There was the necessity for us to eat dry, stale bread from evening until forenoon, because fresh bread was not sold until noon. The same held true of butchers' products, as well as those of fish vendors. In short, it was the city's security turned over to a few policemen and thieves, often confused with the privileged carriers of free-transit passes.

All right, but the curfew was lifted; it happened. And what now? What remains now is a behavior that is only a reflection of many years. And we would do well to realize that this behavior imposes conditions on both the ordinary citizen and the economic agents and state agencies providing public services.

To tell the truth, the inertia of the latter sectors has ended up creating material and psychological restrictions on citizens. Evidence of this is the fact that the city is still dead at night, because it has not recovered the life that should be given to it by free circulation of people, the operation of commercial establishments, cultural and sports euphoria, and productive activity.

People Are Inhibited

A "regular" from what is left of the city's night life comments: "After these 14 years of curfew people are inhibited, and refuse to go out after midnight." And he adds: "Hence the impression that the government will now have to order compulsory night circulation."

In our modest view, this opinion is inappropriate. First, we should ask: Are public transport facilities, buses, and taxis operating at night? The answer is well known, because no one sees them after 2100. How can one understand such a situation now that people are free to circulate from sun to sun? Here we have the first major obstacle to normalization of night life in this city of over 2 million inhabitants, including genuine ones, residents, and "reggaes."

A student of Luanda customs expresses this view: "The problem is that there are, in fact, many dance and recreational centers, but they charge exorbitant prices. Well, the average citizen currently lacks sufficient money to spend on a night of recreation."

Only a half-truth, we retort, without hesitation. Since when has it been found that night life takes place only in discotheques, dance halls, and recreational centers?

For reasons that are readily understandable, unlike those in the developed world the citizens of Luanda work six days a week, as a rule. Also for obvious reasons, these citizens may be more in need of facilities for reinvigorating their mental and motor forces. They need facilities available for recovering their balance. And in this situation the tendency in any large capital is to meet with friends, at an arranged gathering place, before or after dinner.

For this purpose, hundreds of saloons (nearly 600) were constructed in those cities, as well as some very conveniently located concourses, nightclubs, snooker gaming rooms, billiard parlors, flipper gaming rooms, arenas, etc.

Hence, night life should be viewed as a means of fulfillment for some (whether professional or for entertainment), whereas for others it may be a no less important escape from accumulated stress.

The Local Government's Role

In Luanda the economic agent has retired and shuts the pastry shop down at 1800. The same thing is occurring in the case of the saloon and the boutique. The gaming rooms are closed long before they were ordered to do so by the compulsory curfew; no one really knows why. Most of them have been confiscated by the state; and it is admitted in the case of some property that the respective managers preferred to see the tables and machines in their own houses.

Confronted with this situation, what is to be done? Would it be feasible to use administrative measures to "force" the saloons, concourses, and certain restaurants not to close their doors before midnight? In this specific instance, we think so; mainly because this would be a measure of proven benefit to the population, and because the state is the largest owner of those premises.

It should not be forgotten that most of the hotel and similar establishments in Luanda are managed by merchants who leased them from the state, to which they must pay a use tax.

Be that as it may, in the particular case of this commercial activity the state should impose ground-rules.

Let us take Ilha de Luanda as an example. Over 20 saloons and restaurants are established on that strip. How many serve a soft drink after 2000? None, dear gentlemen, except for the Barracuda Complex, to anyone who has dollars. Even the Hotel Panorama's Model Restaurant, one of the best and most patronized in the city, is still refusing access to clients for dinner after 2030. This is absurd, when we know that this hotel even has its own transportation for its workers. Its discotheque, reopened when the compulsory curfew was still in full force, limited its operation to Fridays, Saturdays,

and Sundays, until midnight. Even with the reasons that prompted that schedule eliminated, everything remains the same.

Just as in the case of other establishments of this kind, one cannot agree that this status is justified by alleged shortages of supplies.

With 1,000 for Beer, the Police Don't Mind

As for the dance halls, flooded by an eager young clientele deserving recreation, they have now discovered a trick for charging. At the Pandemonium, the Parallel, and other premises, the client pays 1,000 kwanzas for admission. He is entitled to one drink. If he wants to have another drink, he must leave and repeat the operation.

In other words, each beer or each shot of whiskey costs 1,000 new kwanzas. At that price, based on the official exchange rate, over six beers could be consumed at the Panorama Discotheque. This is not advertising: they are not paying us for this; it is only an exercise in accounting.

But the proprietors of these dance halls have a story to tell, which deserves a hearing. "We don't sell drinks, because we aren't authorized to do so. The client pays for his admission at the stipulated price (1,000 new kwanzas), and we offer him a drink," they claim in their defense. It is also in this way that they defend themselves from the police, who began harassing and arresting them for selling drinks for 500 new kwanzas. When any of them left jail, they returned having learned their lesson, and began charging the aforementioned price. The police never bothered them again.

Returning to the saloons, because it is there that the most confusion and worst operation are evident, a more important role should be given to the provincial government and the local government bodies. The latter should issue requirements, inspect, and order fines for anyone failing to obey the regulations and the schedule for service. And, we repeat, they should not come telling us that there are problems with supplies of beer and side orders.

An Early Morning Dip

Even in Africa, there are countries in which the authorities do not allow beer sales during the morning hours. The Congo is one example. Here in Luanda there are several bars that manage to sell from 300 to 400 liters of beer throughout the morning until 1500-1600. Then they close their doors and go home to count the profits, with a clear conscience about having met their obligation. The situation must be rectified, for the good of both the city and the citizens.

Because he has no place to meet with friends after work for a little conversation interspersed with four ice creams and a dish of lupine seeds, the citizen is left powerless to

grumble "against the government," rebelling against the misgovernment of normal activities for a city trying to be normal.

Until the situation is corrected, anyone with his own car who is not afraid of driving in a city suddenly devoid of uniformed police can always make his nighttime foray into Ilha, and stop at the Sorefame dart game establishment. At this new meeting place, many familiar faces gather every day: some to watch dart games, and others to have barbecued chicken, and to dip into ice cream. It is no longer unusual to see young people of both sexes taking their dips at the beach early in the morning. But people go there mainly out of a need to meet with others, to socialize, and to keep updated on the news. Those going there have beer, meat, and chicken at home. This can be inferred from the amount of money spent there.

More recently, until 0200 in the morning, meetings have also been arranged next to the light-house, in the tent at Bruno, which is attractive, clean and very conveniently located.

After this, the night wanderers end up in front of the Videon, a dance hall filled more outside than inside, located in Martires do Kifangondo. And they dance in the street to the sound of radios in vehicles with their doors open, which is a joy.

But this is too little and almost nothing for a city with 2 million happy people and 200 who are sad. Respect for minorities should not take precedence over the will of the majority; at least not in this case.

* Army Official on Military Situation in Bie

91AF1091D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 25 Apr 91 p 1

[Article by Pereira Santana]

[Text] The commander of the Bie Military Zone, Lieutenant Colonel Eusebio Teixeira, regards the military situation in the province as "rather worrisome," because of the constant attacks, with pounding by long-distance mortars, being perpetrated by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Eusebio Teixeira, who made these statements to the national press recently, added that this situation has led to an atmosphere of instability and panic among the people.

In the opinion of this high-ranking officer in the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the UNITA actions carried out by isolated groups are aimed in particular at destruction of the local airport, the military command post, and the socioeconomic infrastructures, as well as spreading death and mourning throughout the population.

He added that the enemy forces have been intensifying the atrocities committed against the FAPLA positions since the beginning of this year. They have also been

placing mines on the main access routes (roads), ambushing supply columns, destroying bridges, and attacking defenseless settlements.

In the opinion of Eusebio Teixeira, the UNITA actions are also designed to isolate the armed forces units defending the municipal seats in the province. He reported that two of the nine municipalities in the territory of Bie, Cuemba and Nharea, as well as the commune of Munhangao, have been taken by the rebel movement.

He emphasized that in occupying these localities, the UNITA created a kind of incentive for continuing with its actions as far as Kuito, the seat of the province, in order to take it by force of arms.

When asked about the possibility that it will be taken, Eusebio Teixeira dismissed it, because if this happened, it would be "quite disastrous."

"Our troops have been making a convincing response to the enemy attacks throughout the province," this commander emphasized, recalling the clash which occurred less than two weeks ago in the commune of Chitende, where the FAPLA killed 16 of the enemy, including a second lieutenant and a first lieutenant, and also recovered a large quantity of war materiel.

This officer said that the enemy moved a part of its forces located in the southern part of the province to that base, bringing them closer to the municipalities of Catabola and Camacupa and the commune of Kwanza in order to carry out activities against those localities, and also to pound the city of Kuito.

The commander of the Bie Military Zone, who is confident that the Angolan government and the UNITA will reach a cease-fire agreement, although the process is proving long and complex, emphasized that for as long as the rebels continue with their Machiavellian maneuvers, the national Army will continue to respond forcefully to these attacks.

* Portuguese Role in New Armed Forces Possible

91AF1065D Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
10 May 91 p 25

[Article by Afonso Praca]

[Text] The establishment of a single army in Angola, following the signing of the peace agreements in Estoril, is one of the most complex problems with which the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will have to deal in the near future. One of the six documents making up the Estoril Protocols, that pertaining to the "formation of the new armed forces," calls for the establishment of a Joint Armed Forces Commission and sets forth the general principles which will govern the establishment of a single army.

According to this document, the army will be made up on a parity basis of personnel from the MPLA and the UNITA, while the navy and air force will be based on the present MPLA structures. The UNITA, which does not have these two armed forces branches (some of its helicopter pilots are not even Angolans), will participate on the level of the coordinating bodies.

It is too early to establish how the Joint Commission will function. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA, will sign the peace agreements at the end of this month, and their implementation will not begin until then. Portugal's participation in the process of forming the new Angolan armed forces will only come about if the Portuguese authorities are formally requested to participate by the MPLA and the UNITA.

In view of the role Portugal has played in the peace negotiations, and the knowledge the Portuguese military has of Angola, it is possible that such an invitation may be made shortly, and O JORNAL has learned that both the government and the military authorities are prepared to respond in the affirmative.

Inevitably, the creation of the new Angolan armed forces will open the door to new negotiations, of which advantage will certainly be taken by the countries which were involved in the peace negotiations, such as the United States and the USSR, first and foremost, but also by other countries traditionally watchful of situations of this type and familiar with the African reality, as is the case with France.

Apart from an institutional role, which would involve the Ministry of Defense and the CEMGFA [Armed Forces Chief of Staff], Portuguese enterprises may also be involved. Centrel, Duarte Ferreira Metallurgy, and Bravia have been mentioned as well-placed enterprises.

Both the MPLA and the UNITA have, at various times, had the assistance of the Portuguese military. It was officers in the reserve who made their contribution to these forces, usually as advisers or counselors. O JORNAL has learned that, at least in the case of the MPLA, the Portuguese military authorities were aware of this activity in every case.

It will be difficult, both for the MPLA and the UNITA, to find a way to implement the indispensable demobilization. In both forces, there are individuals who were born during the war and who have known nothing but soldiering all their lives.

It is true that both the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] are better-disciplined forces today than they were 15 years ago, so that one can speak of almost regular armies, organized on a hierarchical basis. But it is also true that in the case of the MPLA, for example, the military have become accustomed to privileges which it will be painful to forego.

On the other hand, the economic situation, given the war scenario, has created complex situations. At the famous "parallel market" in Luanda, the purchase of a smuggled weapon of war obtained from the Cubans, or pure and simple, from soldiers who "forgot about" looting, has become almost commonplace. The minister of defense himself admitted a year ago that he did not know how many weapons there were in the hands of civilians in Luanda, a destroyed city in which about 2 million people live. The majority of the residents moved to the city from the rural sector to escape the war, unaware that in the capital, apart from the destruction wrought by the civil war which followed the winning of independence, there was a lack of the infrastructures needed to accommodate more people.

* EEC Details New Projects Under Way

*91AF1091A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 8 May 91 p 8*

[Article by Antonio Nascimento]

[Text] The European Economic Community (EEC) is to carry out a number of projects in sectors ranging from health to cadre training, communications infrastructures, agriculture, and fishing. This was announced in Luanda recently by the Community representative in Angola, Carlo Bravi.

Bravi said that in the health sector, the EEC will complete the modernization of the Americo Boavida Hospital and will provide technical aid to the Neves Bendinha Hospital. Both are located in the province of Luanda.

Again in connection with this sector, he stressed that work will continue on the sanitation projects in the city of Luanda, and also sums of money will be made available for projects to provide medical support in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, Benguela, and Cunene, all located in the central and southern portions of the country. These projects will be implemented by nongovernmental bodies.

In the training sector, Bravi said, the portfolio includes two projects, "Training Managers for Small and Average Enterprises," a project designed to support the development of the private sector, and "Training of Trainers," which will provide technical aid to the Tchivinguiro Training Institute in the southern province of Huila.

In the communications infrastructure sector, Bravi said, the project for the upgrading of the Namibe-Lubango-Mataca road (in southern Angola) will begin shortly, and the present institutional support of the Ministries of Agriculture and Planning and the technical-administrative unit will also continue.

"Also before the end of this year, we will complete our sectorial import program (PSI), which is budgeted at nearly \$50 million (a dollar is equivalent to 70 kwanzas).

It involves supplying materials and equipment for agriculture and fishing and raw materials and equipment for industry," he said.

He emphasized, furthermore, that on the level of regional cooperation, the projects pertaining to the Lobito Corridor and the development of firewood launched at the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) nations will be continued.

In this connection, Bravi said that joint studies are currently being pursued with the governments of Angola and Namibia on the possibility of upgrading the road between Lubango and the frontier with that country.

Where the Lobito Corridor is concerned, he said that the EEC has now approved a port project study, and another pertaining to urgently needed technical assistance to the office for that corridor and financing in the amount of almost \$3 million for the technical aid provided to that office.

He explained that the EEC deems it best, at this time, to coordinate its actions with those of the World Bank when it comes to providing technical aid to the Lobito Corridor Office for the follow-up of the study and the subsequent development of the projects resulting therefrom.

It should be noted that in 1990, the EEC spent more than \$26 million within the framework of the Third Lome Convention.

It is important to mention here that the Third Lome Convention covers a period from 1985 to 1995, and is budgeted at \$145 million. Of this total, Angola has an overall allocation of about \$120 million for the program scheduled. By the end of 1991, the EEC hopes to make 100 percent of the total available for use.

"To this amount must be added the continuously financed activities, in addition to the European Development Fund (EDF), totaling approximately \$100 million for urgently needed food aid, aid to the nongovernmental organizations, and regional cooperation," he emphasized.

* Economic Cooperation With Portugal Surveyed

* Portuguese Minister's Visit

91AF1084A Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
30 Apr 91 pp IV-V

[Text] During his official five-day visit to Angola Mira Amaral, Minister of Industry and Energy, signed several protocols with officials of that country in the fields of petroleum, industry, and energy, in addition to an important financial contract known as Lomaum-B.

Amaral's trip to Angola took place within the framework of Luso-Angolan cooperation and is a corollary to actions taken by the Ministry of Industry and Energy of

Portugal with Angola's petroleum and industry ministries and its State Secretariat of Energy and Water, contacts that have been going on for more than a year and a half.

The conclusion of the Lomaum-B financial agreement is aimed at supporting Portuguese export companies that are involved in the rebuilding and restoration of the Lomaum hydroelectric enterprise, given the level of economic and social interest involved for the two countries, thereby assuring those Portuguese firms of indispensable financial guarantees—especially those that cover exchange risks and subsidize interest rates on this important financing operation.

These financial guarantees could total as much as approximately \$35 million (i.e., about 5 million contos) and are backed by a syndicate of banks headed by the BPA [Portuguese Bank of the Atlantic] and CGD [Deposit and Consignment Office]. The Portuguese companies that will benefit from this financial agreement between the two governments are:

- ACTA, Electrical Activities, S.A.
- Teixeira Duarte, S.A.
- SEPSA, Electromechanical Construction, S.A.
- SOFOMIL, Supplier of Industrial Machinery, Ltd.
- EDP, Electricity of Portugal S.A.

The Portuguese leader signed a special cooperation agreement with Angola's Minister of Petroleum Joao Lourenco Landoite, valid for three years and automatically renewable, involving the two ministries and the Institute for Economic Cooperation (ICE).

Portugal also expressed interest in participating in onshore oil drilling at Cabinda. It was emphasized that the Portuguese firm of Petrogal has an agreement with its Angolan counterpart, Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company], to distribute lubricants to customers of the Angolan monopoly.

Amaral also met with State Secretary of Energy and Water of Angola Joaquim Quelhas Mota, with whom he signed a protocol providing not only professional training and technical assistance in legislation reform, but advisory services in management of Angolan agencies or companies in that sector.

Also announced during the visit was a contract involving Bank of Portugal, several companies, and a "banking consortium" led by BPA and CGD that will provide a guarantee on the financing of the Lomaum hydroelectric project in Benguela Province. About \$35 million (5.2 million contos) will be involved in restoration of that facility.

The Portuguese delegation included Mario Cristina de Sousa, vice president of Petrogal; Alves Marques and Vaz da Silva, respectively the administrators of Banco de Fomento and EDP [Portuguese Electric Company]; and Director General of Energy Custodio Miguens.

The cooperation agreements signed by the Portuguese government delegation were concluded after a year and a half of occasional contacts on cooperation, and following the recent meeting of the Joint Luso-Angolan Commission.

* Joint Declaration

*91AF1084B Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
30 Apr 91 p V*

[Text] Whereas the cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Portugal and the Ministry of Petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola calls for actions to be taken in the area of petroleum;

Whereas the instruments of cooperation that have already been signed demonstrate the interest in and possibility of broadening that cooperation on the basis of reciprocity between the two parties;

The Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Portuguese Republic and the Ministry of Petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola hereby express the desire and intention to continue to develop and deepen their relationships of cooperation in the realm of petroleum.

Whereas the following significant developments have occurred in the framework of the existing relations:

- The role of Petroleos de Portugal—Petrogal—in prospecting for and producing petroleum in Angola, already consummated at "offshore" Block 1 and becoming a reality in the Central Block of the onshore field at Cabinda.
- The contract for annual purchases of 10,000 barrels/day of crude petroleum (increased on this date to 15,000 barrels/day), on the basis of which it has been possible to increase trade relations between Portugal and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola].
- The contract to supply Sonangol, on an exclusive basis, base oils and lubricants for the People's Republic of Angola, an agreement that includes support to Sonangol in several areas of its activity via the assignment of specialized personnel, airline refueling services at the Luanda airport, distribution, and training activities.

The way is open for Petrogal and Sonangol to expand their cooperation in the areas of crude petroleum prospecting and production, crude oil refining, and the import, export, and distribution of products, both in Angola and in other markets.

The following, in particular, are acknowledged as possible:

- Greater involvement by Petrogal in prospecting and exploration in both the Angolan offshore and onshore fields.
- Participation by Petrogal in the capital of a future refining enterprise in Angola.
- Increased support of Sonangol by Petrogal in the refining of crude petroleum and the distribution of fuels and lubricants.

- Greater collaboration by Petrogal in the training of Angolan personnel for the areas of distribution and refining.
- Processing of Angolan crude oil at the Petrogal refinery under conditions specifically suited to the consumption needs of the RPA or other markets.
- Participation by Petrogal or an affiliate thereof, in an area having one or more petroleum fields already in production in the People's Republic of Angola.
- Participation by Petrogal, or an affiliate thereof, in the petroleum products distribution network already set up, or to be set up, in the People's Republic of Angola.
- Participation by Sonangol, or a subsidiary thereof, in a petroleum products distribution network already set up, or to be set up, in the Portuguese Republic.
- Participation by Sonangol in the capital of Petrogal, in the context of a privatization process soon to be initiated.⁴

Therefore, inspired by the desire to intensify economic cooperation in the petroleum sector with mutual advantages for the two ministries, the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Portuguese Republic, and the Ministry of Petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola, hereby decide as follows:

To create a commission composed of members appointed by the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Portuguese Republic and by the Ministry of Petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola. This commission is hereby charged with submitting, not later than the end of November, 1991, concrete proposals for projects that could be implemented.

* Investment Climate

*91AF1084C Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
30 Apr 91 p VI-VII*

[Text] Angola, a country with a strong economic potential, has attracted the attention of numerous international investors who are only waiting for a sign of peace before establishing themselves there.

The expectations created around the Economic and Financial Rehabilitation (SEF) Program and the steps which have been taken recently by the Angolan government under that program have certainly served as a call to the business world, as a guarantee that its country will be developed and that peace will be consolidated.

The planned revival of the economy of Angola was announced in 1987 through an ambitious Economic and Financial Rehabilitation program, whose objective is a general liberalization of economic activity, thereby creating conditions for greater receptivity to foreign investment.

How to Downsize State Business Sector

A program has been worked out under the SEF, called the Economic Recovery and Stability program, and a legal framework appropriate for its implementation has been constructed. The following laws, already published, are components of that framework:

- The Exchange Law
- The Economic Activities Law
- The State Enterprises Law
- The Planning Law
- The Foreign Investment Law

These laws, which date from 1988, and the decrees that regulate them, which date from 1989, establish the principles and general rules that will govern the downsizing of the state business sector, the reform of the financial and banking system, and the replacement of instruments of economic policy for the administrative methods of management.

Under the SEF, Angola became a full member of the IMF and the World Bank institutions—namely, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

This institutional framework opens up prospects for the development of a multilateral form of cooperation that will enable the Angolan private sector to use international financial resources and take advantage of opportunities to implement cofinanced projects.

The downsizing of the state business sector has strategic importance for the entire process of reforms that is underway. It is not intended to be limited simply to a process of privatizing companies; it is also aimed at trying to achieve maximum economic efficiency and strengthening the role of the state in those areas in which it is appropriate for the state to act.

The downsizing covers the industrial, hotel, and commerce sectors and will, in practice, lead to adoption of one of the following options:

- Continuation of the company as part of the state business sector, but in a restructured form;
- Privatization of the company, either full (privatization of both management and ownership), or partial (privatization of the management).

Constraints

This is a complex process because of important structural constraints, such as the following, that are bound to affect its progress:

- An internal financial market that is not very active and an unfavorable industrial and commercial context that lacks suitable infrastructures.
- Weak internal competition, and a very bureaucratized management situation.

- A modest-size private business sector and a shortage of trained national technicians and managers.

Therefore it is planned that a detailed Comprehensive Diagnostic Study will be prepared for each company to be restructured. The study involves:

- Determining the external macroeconomic aspects that influence the future of the company;
- Making a social and structural analysis of the business sector of which it is a part;
- Making an internal diagnosis of the company;
- Constructing a strategic plan for the company that suits its specific characteristics, as well as the Economic Recovery and Stability Program, and the objectives of the sectoral size adjustment;
- Taking an inventory of the resources needed to implement this Strategic Plan.

The diagnostic study is intended to lead to either the drafting of a Program Contract (if the option is restructuring) or of investment contracts (for the partial or total privatization option). If the latter alternative is chosen, then the methods to be used for the transfer must be determined (competitive bidding open to the public, or only to qualified candidates, or else direct sale).

In order to implement the established stages in the downsizing process, several organizations have been created. These include:

- GARDS (Office of Size Adjustment and Sectoral Development of Industry and Commerce), a strategic support agency of the Ministry;
- A specialized Technical Commission (an independent agency of the political authority that will supervise the size adjustment process);
- Inapem (Institute for Support to Small Enterprises);
- A sectoral holding company (which will concentrate the state's equity interest in commercial companies).

In this context, it can be anticipated that Angolan authorities will take a more open approach to resorting to external assistance, specifically to the use of highly specialized personnel and financial aid in order to accomplish this work.

Foreign Investment

Inasmuch as size adjustment and foreign investment are two separate processes, foreign investment can be considered as of fundamental importance to the process of restructuring the Angolan business sector.

Under the business size adjustment program, and in light of the Foreign Investment Law, contacts have been taking place between companies in Portugal and in Angola, with a view to finding ways to cooperate in different spheres of the industrial sector, specifically for evaluation of the entrepreneurial structure (industry) needed for development.

The business activity that has taken place in this area could benefit from assistance in the form of official

Portuguese cooperation rendered by the various institutional organs, particularly the MIE [Ministry of Industry and Energy] which, by supplying effective support in the area of technical assistance, studies, personnel training, services, and information will be able to do much to pave the way for the private enterprise movement.

Significant Portuguese Presence

Portugal's presence in Angola is already significant and, in some business sectors (construction, the services industry, and technical assistance), commanding. The volume of business done by these companies exceeds even the volume of Portuguese exports to Angola.

The Economic Activities Law, which is also fundamental to the size adjustment process, permits private investment, including foreign investment, in the following priority sectors:

- Agriculture, livestock, and the food industry
- Mining
- Fisheries and fish products
- Light industry
- The building materials industry

The same law reserves to the Angolan State the right to invest in defense, education, postal and telecommunications services, electric power and water, the press, radio and television, and long-distance air and maritime transportation.

The growing improvement in political and economic relations between Portugal and Angola, the atmosphere of openness, the prospects for a lasting peace, the expectation of institutional benefits, will certainly influence the decisions of businessmen who propose to further their business operations in that country.

*** Accords Signed**

*91AF1084D Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
30 Apr 91 p VII*

[Text]

1. Cooperation agreement in the realm of energy

Within the field of vocational training, the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Portugal, through the agencies and companies in the energy sector that are under its supervision, will assure Angolan technicians an opportunity to attend training courses in Portugal in all phases of the energy area and will permit travel to Angola by "monitors" who will give seminars and provide technical support in the organization of the training function at agencies and companies in the Angolan energy sector.

In the realm of technical assistance, the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Portuguese Republic, through the agencies and companies in the energy sector that are under its supervision, will assure that specialized technicians will collaborate in providing technical assistance in the reformulation of sector legislation and its

respective regulations and will advise the Angolan agencies or companies in the management of parts of this sector, when so requested.

2. Cooperation agreement in the realm of training in the area of electrical energy

The following special training course program is hereby approved. It constitutes the portion of the annual cooperation program for 1991 that refers to cooperation among government entities involved in the energy area of the two countries. The course will be composed of three areas:

- The technical area (regulations on safety at electrical power facilities, and complementary technical documentation)
- The legal-administrative area (organizational structure of the electricity sector, licensing, approval of projects, inspection, and technical responsibilities)
- The short-term technical evolution area

3. Cooperation agreement in the realm of industry

Cooperation between the two nations in the area of industry will be handled by the Ministry of Industry and Energy by mobilizing its structural units and agencies under the coordination of the Office of Studies and Planning; by the Institute for Economic Cooperation on the Portuguese side, and by the Ministry of Industry on the Angolan side (hereinafter referred to as the parties), with a view to exploiting their potentials for resolving problems that arise in this area.

Article 2

The cooperation actions to be undertaken will be integrated into the domains listed below, without prejudice to others that may in the future be decided on by agreement of the parties:

- (a) Technical support to reorganization, modernization, and investment in the Angolan industrial structure.
- (b) Technical support to the industrial quality, industrial property, industrial statistics, and industrial maintenance sectors.
- (c) Consulting work and technical assistance, specifically in the preparation of economic and technical studies intended to identify investment opportunities in priority sectors, and in direct support to the methodologies to be used in evaluating investment projects.
- (d) Promotion and support of development of cooperation between Portuguese and Angolan companies.
- (e) Support to vocational training and advanced training of Angolan technical personnel through the organization of internships, courses, or seminars in Portugal or in Angola.
- (f) Exchanges of publications and furnishing of documentation or information of interest to the sector.
- (g) Exchanges of technical information on national and international meetings in which the parties are participating.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy will defray the expenses of the training of Angolan personnel conducted in Portugal through the organization of internships, courses, or seminars, pursuant to the annual program yet to be approved.

4. Cooperation agreement in the area of petroleum

Cooperation between the two nations in the area of petroleum will be effected by the Ministry of Industry and Energy by mobilizing its structural units and agencies under the coordination of the Office of Studies and Planning; by the Institute for Economic Cooperation on the Portuguese side, and by the Ministry of Industry on the Angolan side (hereinafter referred to as the parties), with a view to the development of a mutual cooperation policy in the various areas of the petroleum sector, specifically through vocational training and technical assistance.

5. The Lomaum financial agreement

Treasury Secretary Carlos Tavares has issued the following ruling with respect to the financing of the restoration of the Lomaum hydroelectric enterprise:

"Whereas the underlying national export contract is of significant economic and social interest to our country;

Whereas it is necessary to assure the exporter companies certain vital financial guarantees for the corresponding export credit transaction;

Whereas the formative principles of the new system to support national exports will soon be expressed in a body of rules and will ratify the provision of an integrated credit insurance and exchange risk insurance service;

I hereby authorize, under the provisions of Article 12 of Law No. 65/90 of 28 December and Ministry of Finance Ruling No. 18/91 of 13 February, the provision of additional financial guarantees on the export financing transaction known as 'Lomaum - Contract - Chart B' in the amount of \$34,720,151.00.

These financial guarantees consist of coverage of exchange risk and subsidizing of interest rates.

The provision of these guarantees will take the following form, in financial terms: (a) On the dates that principal or interest payments are due, the State will deliver to the exporter companies or will receive from them the difference resulting from the change in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar in relation to e(0) [as published], in the event that change is negative or positive, respectively; (b) On the same date, the exporter companies will receive from or pay to the State, depending on whether its value is positive or negative, an amount calculated by applying the methodology set forth in the annex to this ruling, of which it is an integral part.

* Future Projects Planned

91AF1084E Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
30 Apr 91 pp VIII-IX

[Text]

IAPMEI

The IAPMEI [Institute for Support to Small- and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises] has made numerous contacts with persons responsible for setting up in Angola an organization similar to IAPMEI, to be known as Inapem [Institute for Support to Small Enterprises]; and has arranged to exchange information not only on the history of IAPMEI, but also on the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises in a market economy.

In this same context, a seminar was held in Angola on the topic "Sectoral Yields in Industry, Commerce, and the Hotel Sector" during which the administrator of IAPMEI discussed the subject of "solutions for business development."

In the context of vocational training and at the request of Angolan officials, IAPMEI has organized training activities for managers and staff, most notably:

- Travel to Angola by two experts from the Institute who gave courses on general accounting and economic/financial analysis of companies.
- An internship program for 10 Angolan managers was held in Portugal. The central theme was the "management of change." This program began with a seminar on that subject and ended with internships in several companies and government agencies.

Furthermore, supplementing the above-mentioned activities, IAPMEI has furnished various publications and provided ad hoc information on small- and medium-sized enterprises and on the powers, organization, and bylaws of an organization formed to assist this segment of the business community.

It is expected that there will be further cooperation in the future between the IAPMEI and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], especially with ENAPEN [expansion not given], and that a cooperation protocol may be signed between these two institutions to cover their future activities.

Portuguese Quality Institute

Cooperation with the RPA in the field of quality control was initiated back in the era of the DGQ [General Directorate of Quality] through two missions conducted under the auspices of UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization]. More recently, the following actions have assumed importance:

- In October, 1988, the IPQ [Portuguese Quality Institute] was visited by six leaders of RPA state entities.
- In November 1989, at the request of the Technical Office of the Ministry of Industry in that country, the

IPQ participated in a nine-day mission whose purpose was contact with that office to evaluate the possibility of IPQ collaboration in creating and implementing a unit to carry out activities in the realm of standardization and quality control. According to the Angolan authorities, this mission concluded that it was most desirable to establish a framework for future cooperation in this area.

National Institute of Industrial Property

During the years prior to 1989, the INPI [National Institute of Industrial Property] promoted and participated in several cooperation activities on the subject of industrial property, in favor of Angola.

Those actions included the organization of a seminar in Lisbon, attended by delegations from the PALOPS [Portuguese-speaking African countries]; the sending of a joint INPI/OMPI [World Intellectual Property Organization] mission to Luanda; the organization of several INPI training internships for Angolan technicians; and INPI cooperation in drafting the charter of the Angolan industrial property agency and laws on industrial property for Angola.

As a consequence of these cooperation actions, it became possible for Angola to establish a National Institute of Industrial Property and to have available the structural and personnel conditions needed for it to start functioning.

Also as a result of the work accomplished, Angola was able to accede to the Convention that established the OMPI.

The cooperation between Portugal and the PALOPS on industrial property matters arose out of the conclusions of a seminar organized by the INPI, in cooperation with the OMPI, in Lisbon in 1989.

The generic components of the cooperation activities to be carried out also involve:

- Preparation of the necessary national bodies of legislation
- Training the technical personnel needed in each of the countries so that INPI internships may be offered
- Technical assistance from the INPI in the creation or development of industrial property organs in their respective territories
- Support from the INPI to the PALOPS in dealings with international organizations specialized in industrial property
- Appraisal of the possibilities and the interest, in each state, in recognizing industrial property rights that were in effect in the respective territories prior to independence. In this regard, the INPI is drafting a preliminary version of a protocol.
- Organization of an annual seminar, to be held in each of the PALOPS and in Portugal (the site choice based on an alphabetical rotation sequence), to evaluate the developments that have occurred and re-evaluate the

needs for cooperation to pursue the work underway in each country.

As a consequence of these follow-up activities, the INPI participated in the annual seminar held in Luanda in 1990, and will attend the seminar to be held in May 1991 in Cape Verde.

The INPI will be available to promote and conduct the cooperation activities described in the statement of seminar conclusions, as well as to assist Angola in resolving other problems that may arise in this field.

General Directorate of Geology and Mines

Cooperation with Angola within the framework of the DGGM [General Directorate of Geology and Mines] has been very limited. However, certain training activities have been conducted in hydrogeology, and technical assistance has been given by sending a DGGM researcher to Angola.

More recently, however, a State Secretariat of Geology and Mines has been created in Angola. According to the Constitution of the Angolan State, it is part of the government and directly subordinate to the head of government and the Council of Ministers.

The National Institute of Geology [ING] (to be known, in the near future, as the Geological Service of Angola) is administratively and financially autonomous and has its own legal status.

Under the current situation, it is in the interest of the respective Angolan entities to cooperate with the DGGM and they are very interested in agreeing soon on a technical cooperation program.

In light of that interest, the DGGM is analyzing the feasibility of preparing a Draft Agreement in the area of geology and mines, the objective of which will be to develop a formal structure for cooperation with the ING.

National Industrial Engineering and Technology Laboratory

In 1988, a guidelines document was signed between LNETI [National Industrial Engineering and Technology Laboratory] and the National Bureau of Human Resources of the Ministry of Industry of Angola with a view to conducting training programs. In this context, the following has been accomplished during the past two years:

- A six-month degree program on the determination of the methyl alcohol content of beverages
- A six-month degree program in "cooperative study of methods of analysis for determining cadmium at the level of submicroquantities"
- Two technical staff members from the National Electricity Company and one mining engineer attended an advanced engineering course
- The national director of human resources for the Ministry of Industry of the RPA visited LNETI.

In terms of future cooperation, there is a possibility that LNETI may sign a cooperation protocol with the Agostinho Neto University covering the development of research programs.

LNETI remains available to provide assistance in the training of Angolan personnel.

General Directorate of Industry—DGI

So far, no cooperation activities have taken place between this agency and the RPA.

General Directorate of Energy—DGE

The cooperation in this area has been essentially directed toward the business sector. However, it is expected that an agreement will be signed in the energy field that will cover cooperation to be undertaken in the near future, as discussed during the DGE mission to Angola that took place at the end of 1989.

* Lunda-Norte Governor on Economic Situation

91AF1063A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Apr 91 p 2

[Article by Hortencio Sebastiao]

[Text] Dondo (from our correspondent)—From now on the budget of Lunda-Norte Province will be managed locally and the money will be used basically for important investments in the socioeconomic area.

The information was offered by Lunda-Norte Governor Norberto dos Santos (Kuata-Kanaua), alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party, during a press conference.

Norberto said that the choice of this financial measure arose from the need to expedite the execution of planned development projects, which have not been carried out because their approval at the central level has been somewhat slow in coming.

The budget allocation attributed this year to Lunda-Norte is about \$8 million, four times that of last year, which was estimated at \$2 million. The increase was the result of a 1-percent increase in the value of overall sales of diamonds in 1990, which brought in net revenues of \$244 million, the governor said.

According to the governor of Lunda-Norte, this is an excellent opportunity to test the capacity of local management, since it will have the financial autonomy to execute the development projects.

The investment plan gives priority to the social area, specifically the rehabilitation and outfitting of schools and hospitals, to impede the constant deterioration of these institutions. Norberto dos Santos said the need for these actions is "immediate and urgent."

The plan calls for the installation of a clothing factory, construction of which is well along, and another unit for the manufacture of shoes, the governor said.

Another area of investment is agriculture. The authorities are calling for the participation of the various local agents with an interest in the project, which aims to diversify the provincial economy, to create new poles to attract manpower, which is now concentrated exclusively in diamond mining.

In this regard, the official said: "We are no longer going to be a welfare state, the kind that provides everything; we are going to become a state in which the citizens have freedom of initiative."

In his meeting with the Lunda-Norte press, Norberto dos Santos also referred to aspects of the political reform process in the country, specifically, the decisions of the recent session of the People's Assembly and the current round of discussions between the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. There was also a discussion of the development of media activity in the province, basically, the appointment, soon to take place, of a journalist who will join with the Provincial Commission in supervising the media, pending the creation of the Office of Information.

Little Assistance to Displaced

Without shelters or child centers, except for the small Endiama [Angolan Diamond Enterprise] nursery, the activity of the Lunda-Norte Delegacy of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs [SEAS] is experiencing a period of stagnation. The situation is aggravated by the sharp increase in the number of displaced people and the crying need for goods to guarantee public assistance.

In a press conference, SEAS delegate Isabel Roque said that last year the work in the area which she directs was merely a repetition of the usual problems that have piled up over the years. She reported that the displaced population currently stands at 56,203 people.

Isabel Roque also lamented the lack of facilities to shelter the elderly and the abandoned children, because the SEAS in Lunda-Norte started from scratch and even the provincial delegacy has no facilities whatever.

Malnourished children and elderly people are not receiving the care provided in the SEAS program, explained the delegate, who enumerated the problems with foodstuffs, clothing, and household utensils.

Last year, according to Isabel Roque, the SEAS held meetings in the community, took a census of children in various living situations, and trained infant care providers in collaboration with the health institutions.

The repatriation of 77 citizens from the neighboring Republic of Zaire and their reintegration into Angolan society were also among the SEAS actions last year. Shortcomings in assistance to the elderly and physically

handicapped are far from being overcome, however; of the three handicraft centers supervised by the SEAS, only one is functioning, and it has problems.

It is noted that the SEAS is represented in seven of the nine municipios of Lunda-Norte Province.

* Inflation in Luanda Continues at High Rate

*91AF1091B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 26 Apr 91 p 1*

[Text] Inflation is continuing to rise in Luanda, although the index for March as compared to that at the beginning of the year is more moderate. Taking the month of November 1990 as a base, the National Statistics Institute (INE) reported a rate of 65.6 percent as of the end of last month, when prices on the parallel market showed an increase of 0.36 percent, official prices were up 1.1 percent, and the figure for the foreign exchange market was 45.55 percent. We recall that according to the data in the preceding studies, only 5 percent of the consumers have access to this last-mentioned market, while for the majority (more than 78 percent), the parallel market is the main source of supply. Thus its variations are those which are most important when it comes to establishing the increase in the cost of living. The sampling of products on which the INE based its calculations for March is the same as that published by JA (JORNAL DE ANGOLA) previously.

Thus, with reference solely to the period in question, the INE data indicate an overall rise of 2.8 percent.

In terms of expectations for the month of April, some observations have been offered in the economic section of this newspaper on the development of prices on the parallel (or free-price) market. Significant increases have been seen for powdered milk, meat, and eggs, and there are variations for beer. Stability can be seen for fruits and vegetables and bread.

* Protecnica Restructured Into Holding Company

*91AF1065E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Apr 91 p 3*

[Text] Protecnica is a private Angolan enterprise established in 1981. It has its headquarters in Luanda and has branches in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Namibe, Huila, and Malanje. Its activities extend into four distinct sectors. It has a network of document reproduction centers (binding, plastic encasement of documents, photocopying, etc.); is engaged in marketing and providing technical aid pertaining to office equipment (Minolta-brand photocopiers, microcomputers, calculators, binding machines, identification systems, etc.); represents Mitsubishi vehicles, as well as providing technical servicing for them; and also represents Racal-brand telecommunications equipment.

According to a statement by Rui Santos, the managing partner of the enterprise in question, the Protecnica Group will be established as of 1 June of this year. It, in

turn, will include three specific bodies—Tecnoserve, Ltd., Angotecnica, Ltd., and Sistec, Ltd. Thus the group will undertake to play a financial role. Tecnoserve will devote itself exclusively to the service network and to representation of the British Racal company. Angotecnica will be involved with the automobile and civil telecommunications branches, while matters pertaining to office equipment will be the responsibility of Sistec.

"However," Rui Santos went on to explain, "there are other additional projects which must obviously depend on the economic development of the country. They have to do with the development of an audiovisual sector and an industrial plant to be established in Luanda for office equipment (Sistec). Tecnoserve, for its part, will eventually have a service department for civil construction maintenance."

In the course of our dialogue, our interlocutor also emphasized that the intention is to give all of these enterprises financial autonomy. "Otherwise, they would not be profitable. On the contrary, for one to support the others would be absurd." In this connection, Rui Santos explained that this principle will also extend to the Athletic and Recreation Club, the Persistentes (Persistent Ones), which, as has already been reported, has been sponsored thus far by Protecnica. "But in the future, it will have its own management."

Going into detail about the principle difficulties which, in one way or another, could hinder execution of the steps planned, he said that the most important ones have to do with cadres—that is to say, retaining them.

"What we are seeing is distressing. The competent cadres are being monopolized by the foreign enterprises. They offer much better conditions than we do, and thus they can readily attract personnel. This is due to the fact that we do not generate nor do we manage foreign exchange. However, we understand the situation. Each worker is free to sell his labor wherever he can obtain the best and greatest advantages," Rui Santos said in conclusion.

* Minister Urges State Support for Businessmen

*91AF1063F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 21 Apr 91 p 3*

[Text] Justino Fernandes, Angolan minister of industry, said yesterday in Luanda that the state must support private enterprise in launching a regulated market economy in Angola. The minister, who spoke following the signing of a cooperation accord with Mira Amaral, his Portuguese counterpart, said it was extremely important for Portuguese companies to participate in the recovery of the industrial park, in which they might encounter "some advantages." Under the cooperation accord with Portugal, according to Justino Fernandes, his ministry will concentrate on training, because, as he said, it will take capable administrators and well-trained technicians to manage and develop the nation's industrial park. The official reiterated that his government was prepared to go forward with the privatization of

many companies which are currently managed by the state and which represent an enormous financial burden because of inoperativity and breaks in production. In reply, Mira Amaral, said the Portuguese partner is prepared to cooperate, particularly through technical assistance to the future Institute for Support to Small and Medium Business. Mira Amaral also stressed that Portuguese geology and mining services will assist in structuring Angola's new Secretariat of State for Geology and Mines, as agreed on in a meeting which he had several days ago with Secretary Jose Dias.

*** Kwanza-Norte 1990 Agricultural Figures**

91AF1091E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 11 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] In 1990, the Kwanza-Norte Provincial Trade Office invested 65,668,500 new kwanzas in the purchase of farm products from the peasants and marketed goods assessed at more than 45,500,000 kwanzas.

According to Jose Manuel, the head of the marketing sector, there was a decline of 109,000 tons and 700 kg in the products introduced in the rural sector, because of the development of military instability in potential farming regions.

On the other hand, the lack of National Bank of Angola (BNA) financing of a "ceiling" of about \$670,000 also contributed to this phenomenon.

Jose Manuel went on to say that the "mabuba" variety of coffee was the best seller of the 17 varieties of farm products marketed, reaching a total of more than 830 tons.

The product list included potatoes, cassava, corn, beans, other vegetables, and peanuts.

Malawi

Government Denies 'Covert' Assistance to Renamo

MB0606184891 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Text] The Government of Malawi has denied a report by the Mozambican news agency, AIM, alleging that Malawi is giving covert support to Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. In a statement issued today in Blantyre, the Malawi Government said allegations contained in the news agency's dispatches of 4 June was totally untrue and baseless. The statement said, within its policy of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness, the Malawi Government would like to deal with legitimate governments through mutually established and agreed upon mechanisms. The statement further said that Malawi Government would therefore like to repeat its strong belief in the policy of noninterference by whatever means in the internal affairs of other countries and its ever growing desire to live in peace with her neighbors, including Mozambique.

Mozambique

Chissano Accuses Renamo of Violating Rome Accord

MB0606122291 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 6 Jun 91

[From the "Outlook Africa" Program]

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has accused the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits of systematically violating the agreement signed in Rome with the Mozambican Government last December which established a partial cease-fire in the Beira and Limpopo rail corridors linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican coast. Here is a telexed report from the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY.

Mr. Chissano who was speaking in Abuja, Nigeria, at the heads of state and government's summit of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, explained that under the Rome agreement, all Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique are confined to two corridors which Renamo has undertaken not to attack. However, Mr. Chissano said the International Joint Verification Commission, JVC, which is monitoring the agreement, has confirmed repeated Renamo violations. But he added that the government is willing to prolong the life of the Rome agreement and to improve the mechanisms for controlling its application.

Mr. Chissano stressed that the Mozambican Government is committed to doing all in its power to attain the political climate that will lead to a rapid cease-fire and to the normalization of the lives of all citizens. He said that with the adoption of the new Mozambican Constitution which enshrines political pluralism there was no reason for the war to continue.

He expressed concern at the violence shaking South Africa and urged dialogue between South African political forces. He praised the recent meetings between the African National Congress, ANC, and the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, and called on all South African democratic forces to consolidate their unity to achieve the main task of the moment, namely, the elimination of the apartheid system. Mr. Chissano called on the South African Government to free all those political prisoners who are still inside apartheid jails and to allow the return of all exiles.

He expressed serious concern at the failure of many African states to pay their membership dues to the OAU. He pledged that despite its own immense financial problems, Mozambique would do its best to meet its monetary obligations to the OAU.

Nigeria, whose President Ibrahim Babaginda is the new OAU chairman, owes the continental body \$2 million. Other major debtors include Sudan, Libya, Egypt, Algeria, and Tanzania.

President Chissano Returns From OAU Summit

MB0606185291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this afternoon after attending the OAU summit meeting in Abuja, the capital of Nigeria. President Chissano was received at Mavalane International Airport by Marcelino dos Santos, Assembly of the Republic chairman, and Mario Machungo, Mozambican prime minister.

Zimbabwe**Revision of South African Trade Pact Requested**

MB0606174491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT 6 Jun 91

[Text] Harare June 6 SAPA—Zimbabwe has formally requested a revision of the 27-year trade agreement with South Africa, official sources confirmed on Thursday.

The request for a change to the agreement was presented by the Zimbabwe Ministry of Industry and Commerce to the South African Trade Mission in Harare on Wednesday last week, they said.

The agreement provides for low import tariffs on goods moving between the two countries, conferring "most favoured nation" status on each partner.

The sources were confirming a claim by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, broadcast by the BBC on Thursday, that the request coincided with the submission by the Zimbabwe delegation at the Organisation of African Unity Foreign Ministers' meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, of a hard-line draft calling for the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa.

The draft also slammed unnamed African countries for proposing that sanctions were no longer effective and

should be lifted. It was significantly weakened when it was passed in the summit's plenary session.

The sources added the trade agreement, which covers thousands of individual items from meat, juices, to vulcanised rubber, had been eroded by inflation to the point where in many cases the rebate of tariffs served no purpose.

The agreement was first implemented between South Africa and the southern Rhodesian government in 1964, and re-negotiated without amendment with the Zimbabwe Government in 1982.

The Zimbabwe Government is frequently seen as embarrassed by its fierce anti-apartheid stance and recommendation to other nations of punitive measures against South Africa, many of which it cannot implement because of its close economic ties with South Africa.

South Africa is the biggest market for Zimbabwean exports, and provides, after Britain, the largest volume of its imports. Last year, trade between the two countries ran to an estimated R[rand]1,000 million.

Minister Claims South African Agents Arrested

MB0706094891 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 7 Jun 91

[Text] Zimbabwe's security minister has been quoted as saying South African agents have been arrested for spying in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's HERALD newspaper has quoted Security Minister Sidney Sekeramayi as saying the South African agents were arrested for espionage and reconnaissance activities.

Sekeramayi also says espionage activity by South Africa is increasing. He says Zimbabwean security forces are on full alert to identify South African spies.

There has been no comment from the South African Trade Mission in Harare.

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